The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Caution to Farmers.

Farmers, do your duty on Tuesday, by voting for Wright and Tilden. A few disappointed office-seeking frauds will endeavor to injure Mr. Wright by charging him with being opposed to your interests. Take the REPORTER'S word for it, Wright and Tilden are true friends of the farmer, any thing the fellows, bought up by the treasury robbers, may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

Farmers must see that some who are making a trade of crying out in behalf of the farmer, are hypocrits of the lowest type, who neglect a farm for farming in politics to get an office, and because the Democracy cannot be fooled with their hypocrisy they have gone over to the Quay gang, where they may get a little boodle.

If the missing ex-treasurer Livsey could be put on the witness stand and tell all he knows, the Republican leaders could hold a full state convention in states prison.

Whom to Blame.

The Philad. *Times* sums up the blame thus: Up to the beginning of this year no quarterly settlements, nor even yearly settlements, had been exacted from Bardsley. He was then in debt to the State Treasury more than a million of of dollars, and so lately as the end of December the Auditor General and the State Treasurer had assured him that they were not in need of funds, and had even violated the law to increase the sum in his hands. After the beginning of the new year the Auditor General found himself compelled to call upon Bardsley for payments, and when Bardsley failed to respond, McCamant explains to him that he is sorry to trouble him, but that he really cannot help it. "I regret exceedingly to say," he writes, "that I am placed in an embarrassed position toward those with whom I am associated as a State official."

The Auditor General had never been placed in so embarrassed a position before. The State officials before that time had let him alone, and had only interfered with the administration of the State Treasury when called upon to find excuse for an evasion of law. The administration of Governor Pattison had made a change, McCamant found himself expected to perform his duties, and discovery of his relations with Bardsley had placed him in so embarrassed a position that both he and the State Treasurer have since sought safety in the execution of the laws which they had previously disregarded.

The system under which these increased collections have been made is the same in law as it was before. The difference is simply that the law has been obeyed. Had it been in the same way enforced a year or two earlier, the State and city would not now be mourning the loss of millions.

Some of the pretended leaders of the farmer organizations have gone over to the Quay gang now being tried for robbing the treasury for years.

The situation of these pretended leaders of the farmer is similar to that of the fellow who spent late hours in the saloon, much to the anger of his spouse.

The wife besought herself of a cure for being out late and dressing herself so as to look as near like the evil one as possible, she hid behind a tree by the road and awaited the coming of the husband.

"What be that" asked the man.

"I am the Evil one" came in gruff reply.

"Come and give me your paw," replied the man, "I am married to your sister."

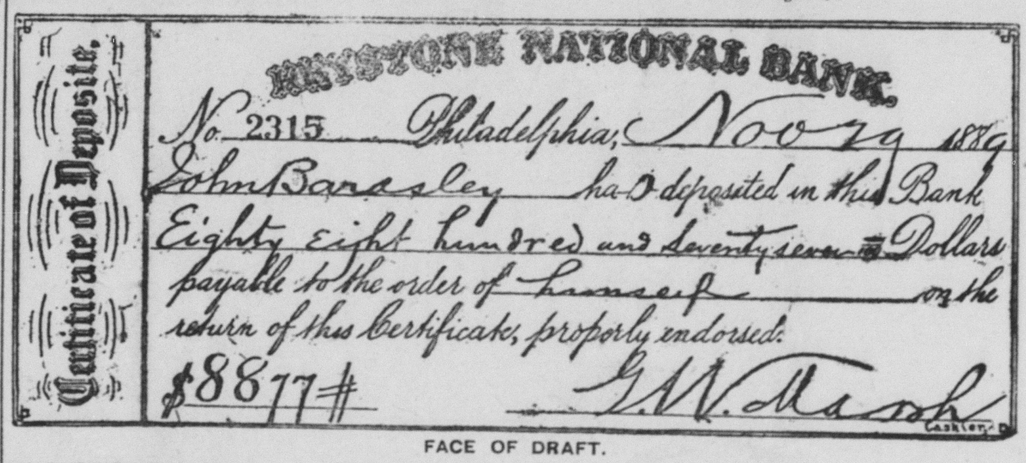
The pretended leaders of the farmers are now related by marriage to the Evil ones of the Quay gang, and are shaking paws with each other. Famrers who read the REPORTER, will you join the crowd of evil ones?

The price of ladies' hats, ladies' woolen underwear, ladies' woolen dress goods ladies' gloves, linen handkerchiefs, buttons, men's woolen shirts, and drawers, men's woolen clothing of all kinds, cravats and other articles of silk, worsted goods of all kinds and hundreds of other articles have been advanced under the McKinley bill. It increased the tariff tax, for instance, on ladies' cloaks from 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent to 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent. Yet the cloakmakers of New York have shown their love for the working men and women by reducing their wages 20 per cent.

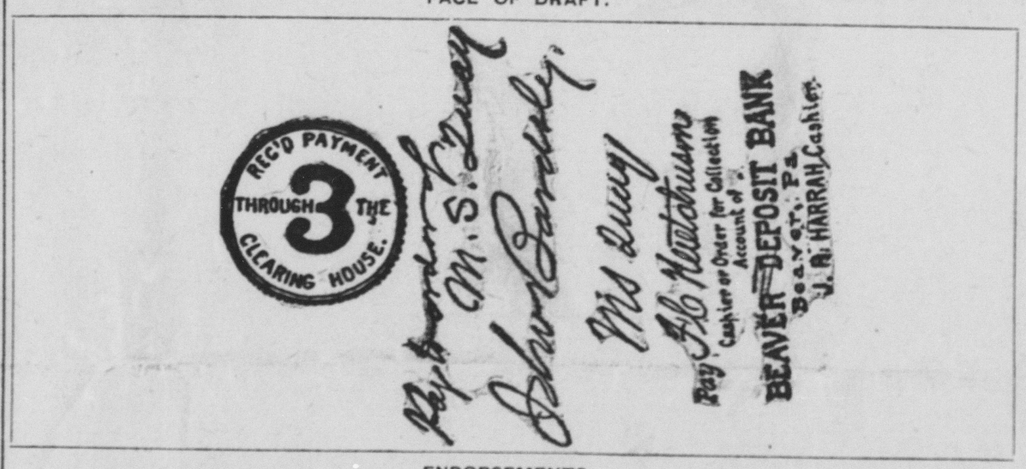
If the farmers do not want any more of their taxes stolen, vote for Wright and Tilden, and give no ear to the talk of ignorant humbugs, hired by the boodlers, who falsely accuse Wright of being opposed to the interests of the farmer.

AND QUAY, TOO, WAS "IN IT."

Fac-Simile of a Due Bill Found Among the Papers of the Broken Keystone National Bank, and now in Possession of Robert M. Yardley, Receiver.


KEYSTONE NATIONAL BANK.
No. 2315 Philadelphia, Nov 29 1889
John Barasley has deposited in this Bank
Eighty eight hundred and Seventy seven Dollars
payable to the order of himself on the
return of this Certificate, properly endorsed.
$8877#
G. W. Marsh
Cashier.
Certificate of Deposite.

FACE OF DRAFT.



ENDORSEMENTS.

When John Bardsley went to jail, he had collected the following moneys for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. which he had not paid over:

Personal Property Tax,	(1890)	$622,013.11
" " "	(1891)	289,232.96
License Tax,	(1890)	367,604.18
" "	(1891)	1,497.54
Municipal Loans Tax,	(1890)	86,030.80
Total,		$1,366,378.59

About $1,000,000.00 of this had been in his hand since August 1st, 1890, and the *Auditor General* and *State Treasurer* had taken no legal steps to collect it, although it was their duty to do so on October 1st, 1890.

Most of the above money John Bardsley had in the Keystone Bank.

The City of Philadelphia has also lost about $600,000 in the same institution.

None of the experts have yet been able to discover and report where this money went.

The Due Bill, above, shows that *Bardsley* got $8,877 from the Bank on *November 29th, 1889*, and sent it to *Quay!*

Quay collected the money through his bank at Beaver; and when the certificate was sent on the Keystone Bank paid it.

Where did this money come from!

Why did Bardsley send it to Quay!

On 2nd November, 1889, Auditor General McCamant sent the money for the magistrate's costs in Philadelphia to Bardsley--over $30,000.

Bardsley deposited it in the Keystone Bank, and on the 29th November, 1889, he [Bardsley] paid $1575 to H. N. Graffen, a clerk to Auditor General McCamant.

On the same day he sent this $8,877 to Quay!!

Of the persons whose names appear on above certificate as payee, and endorser, G. W. Marsh is a fugitive.

John Bardsley is in jail.

M. S. Quay is in charge of the Republican State Committee, trying to elect Gregg and Morrison to succeed McCamant and Boyer, and to displace W. R. Wright with. Geo. D. McCreary.

Pattison is having the state robbers prosecuted, and honest Republicans endorse his efforts in this direction. The state robbers have enlisted some of the pretended leaders of the farmers on their side, to gull farmers with the cry of "corporation." All the corporations of bad repute in this commonwealth are the creatures of Quay and his gang who have ruled and robbed the state, and now that they have been caught they think their only "open sesame" is to buy over some of the pretended leaders of the farmer, thinking the farmer will follow. No man, no set of men, carries the farmers in his vest pocket! Stick a pin there.

Farmers of Pennsylvania, Wright and Tilden are as true to your interests as the needle is to the pole.

Vote for Wright and Tilden, on Nov. 3rd, and you vote against the Quay gang and the hired hypocrites who would lead you to voting against your interests and best friends.

The New York papers have full accounts of the importation of a barrel of whisky for the use of President Benjamin Harrison. A duty of $2 50 per gallon was paid on behalf of his excellency, as it is set down as "rare stuff." The barrel contains 18½ gallons, and was valued in Scotland at $3 per gallon. It was purchased for Mr. Harrison by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Cluny castle, whose munificent contribution of $5,000 to the McKinley canvass has been made known to the public. But this was only one day's profit to Mr Carnegie under the steel rail trust, as he admitted to the late Wm. L. Scott. What between providing whisky for Mr. Harrison, money for Mr. McKinley, and literature for the million, Mr. Carnegie is pretty heavily taxed. Or rather the people are heavily taxed that he may enjoy the luxury of giving. God bless the holy tariff.

Wonder whether Harrison means to use the stuff in setting 'em up to beat Blaine for the nomination? What does the President want with a barrel of the critter anyway? Look out for a big drunk in Washington one of these days. Either Blaine or Harrison is going to get a black eye, sure.

No scandal and thieving with Wright and Tilden in office. They are two men who have the interests of the public at eart. Give them your hearty support.

No Boss for Farmers

The farmers of Centre county own no one as a boss. They are intelligent enough to do their own thinking and voting, whether they be Democrats or Republicans.

When high-tariff Thomas & Co., allege that they represent the farmers of the state, it is an insult to the agriculturist These fellows do not control the vote of a single farmer, in Centre county or in any other county—not even their own vote when boodle is in sight.

The taxes of the farmers have been stolen by the Quay gang for years, and now these pretended friends of the farmer would sell out the farmer vote to defeat Wright and Tilden in order that the Quay gang may continue in power and keep on stealing the farmers' taxes by the millions!

Farmers don't be fooled by Thomas & Co, who are now crying "Lord, Lord," on the highways.

New York, Ohio and Massachusetts elect governors in November. In each of these states a warm campaign is going on.

In New York the Democrats are running Flower and the Republicans Fassett for governor. The tariff and honest government are the issues.

In Ohio the Democrats are running Campbell for re-election, and the Republicans have McKinley, of high-tariff prices fame against Campbell. The fight in Ohio is hot and the ground is contested inch by inch, the tariff question being the sole issue. In the past few days the tide has been turning in favor of Campbell.

In Pennsylvanta we elect an Auditor General and a State Treasurer. The issue is the tariff tax and an end of robbery of the people's money and the wiping out of bossism. All the indications favor a victory for the Democracy.

In Massachusetts governor Russel, Democrat, has a show for re-election.

The wisdom of the REPORTER is now admitted in early exposing the fraud who unsuccessfully tried to boss the farmers. If some of our Democratic contemporaries had joined in with the REPORTER as faithful sentinels upon the watchtower, instead of giving the fraud an occasional lift in their columns, it would have been more serviceable than their winking at those who tried to steal into the Democratic fold in sheeps' clothing. See the pretty face in a few of the Republican sheets.

Farmers and tax-payers in general, if you keep the Quay gang in power, by your votes next Tuesday, it is just as likely that the great robber Bardsley will be pardoned same as Kemble was. A governor from the same crowd is all that would be needed to do it, and all the escaped rascals, Marsh, Livsey, and two scores more, would find it perfectly safe to come back to Pennsylvania.

Livsey is said to be in England. He knows what became of the millions stolen by the Quay gang, and how much each one got. To have him here would give Bardsley company in prison. Livsey, no doubt, has a big pile of the stolen funds.

Aaronsburg.

George Weaver, Carl Motz, and Warren Ellinger have returned from Colorado, where they had been engaged in mining during the summer, but winter having commenced in that country, they left it for a warmer climate

Mrs. Frederick Reager is in feeble health and has been for some time confined to her bed. Her recovery is very doubtful.

Jacob H Wyle has been ill for some weeks and is not able to leave the house. He suffered a slight stroke of paralysis and is very nervous.

Mrs. D. H. Lenker is home again from a four weeks' visit in Dauphin county. While in Harrisburg she visited the Insane Asylum and was badly scared by a lunatic.

Hiram Brillhart died in Union county last week. He was a son of Peter Brillhart, who died in this town about forty years ago, and a brother of Mrs. George Bard.

Charley Stover found the canvas on his wagon badly cut, one morning last week and a few mornings later his harness in the same condition.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNdry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari, Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1891,

at 1 o clock, p. m., the following described real estate.

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Harpster, on the South by lands of Samuel Harpster, on the East by lands of Samuel Harpster and on the West by lands of John X. Riders heirs, containing about one acre more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. C. Quigley, Admr. of etc. of Philip Gates, dec'd.

ALSO

All that certain piece or lot of ground located in Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on Turnpike street thence along lot No. 8, now owned by John Wagner Jr., 200 feet to an alley, thence along said alley to the middle of lot No. 6, thence through middle of lot No. 6, 200 feet to Turnpike street, thence along said Turnpike street 75 feet to the place of beginning. The land so described being lot No. 7 and the western half of lot No. 6 in the general plan of the village of Central City

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel B. Wyland.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak stump a corner of the Lieutenant Erskine survey, thence North 18° West 19 perches to stones, thence North 50½° East by land of John White 74 perches to stones, thence South 37½° East 26 2 perches to stones on line of land of Pigons heirs, thence by said line South 57° West 78 perches to the place of beginning containing ten acres and 100 perches. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, Bank barn, stable and two carpenter shops.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., beginning at stones on side of private road and on line of other lands of Mary E. Swartz, thence by said private road South 30° West 214 feet or 13 rods to stone on line of other lands of said John White, North 60° west 1 7 feet or 9¾ rods to stones, thence by land of same North 30° east 407½ feet or 21¾ rods to stones on line of other land of Mary E Swartz thence by same South 18° East 210 feet or 12¾ rods to the place of beginning, containing one acre

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary Swartz.

ALSO

The said building is located on a lot or piece of ground situate in Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows. on the East by lot of H. Musser, on the South by public road on the West by other lands of Samuel B. Wyland (whereon is erected a double dwelling house) and on the North by an alley being 20 feet more or less in width on said public road. The said building is a frame store room 20 feet wide by 40 feet deep with an addition of a shed 10 by 12 feet and with a shed roof.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel B, Wyland.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land lot or piece of ground situate in Philipsburg Centre county, Pa., on the Southwest corner of Spruce and Ninth street of said borough, beginning at a point on said Ninth street, thence running North along the line of said Ninth street, 158 feet to the corner of Spruce street thence running West along the line of Spruce street 73½ feet to the lot of O. S Fleming, thence running South along the line of said lot 158 feet to an alley, thence running East along the line of said alley 73.2 feet to Ninth street to the place of beginning, thereon erected a large two story frame dwelling house, Store room, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Silas Reese.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg Centre county, Pa. bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the West side of South 2nd street at corner of an alley between the African M E church and the lot hereby described, thence along said alley 85½° West 70 feet to a post, thence North 37° West 40 feet to a stake, thence North 57 degrees East 70 feet to South 2nd street, thence along South 2nd street 33° East 40 feet to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. J. Rothar.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate and lying in Penn township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone thence by land of Philip Meyer North 80° East 52 perches to stone, North 63 degrees East 13.3 perches to stone, North 14½° East 16.4 perches to Walnut, thence by land of Isaac Behm North 85° East 7⅞ perches to Elm, North 36° East 15½ perches to a stone, North 19½° East 7.2 perches to a Maple North 38° East 6.2 perches to an Asp, North 70° East 16¾ perches to a Sugar, thence across Pine creek South 16° West 6¾ perches to stone, thence South 66° West 11¾ perches to Birch, South 30° West 44 perches to White pine, South 10½° East 17¾ perches to Hemlock, thence by land of Jacob Ketner South 79° West 16 perches to stones North 64° West 15.8 perches to Hemlock, south 13° West 15 perches to post, North 83° West 48 perches to post in said creek, North 9° East 26 perches to post along land of Philip Meyer North 53° East 14 6 perches to post South 69° East 40 perches to the place of beginning containing 14 acres 67 perches and an allowance of 7 per cent for road &c. Thereon erected a Flouring mill, saw mill, two dwelling houses, stable, and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Penn township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Spruce, thence by land late of Jacob Stover South 14½° West 36 perches to a post, thence South 73½° West 36¾ perches to a stone, thence by land of Henry Vonada, South 9½° West 74 perches to a stone, thence by land of Andrew Stove. South ¾° East 70 perches to a post South 61° West 13 perches to a pine, thence up Pine creek and land of Jacob Evert 190 perches to a Linn and thence North 73° East 8 perches to the place of beginning, containing 11 acres and forty perches and allowance.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of P. S Meyer,

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate and lying in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 365 thence along said lot North 89¾° East 150 feet to 16 foot alley thence along the same south 80° East 33 feet to lot 363 thence along same south 89¾° West 150 feet to South 2nd street extending thence along the same 33feet to the place of beginning being lot 364 as laid down in the plan or plot of the South side addition to Philipsburg Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings,

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip Meyer.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in the village of Central City, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows; on the north by lot No. 24 owned by said Samuel B. Wyland) on the East by High street on the South by lot of Simon Parsons and on the west by an alley being 50 feet in width and 150 feet deep. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house; stable and other outbuildings, and known as lot No. 22 in the general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in said village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of James T. Hale's estate; on the east by High street; on the south by lot No. 23 being 50 feet in width and 150 feet deep, being known as lot No, 24 in the general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in the village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of James T. Hale estate; on the east by an alley; on the south by lot No. 46, and on the west by Spring street, being 50 feet wide and 150 feet deep, and known as lot No. 45 in the general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in said village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot No. 45; on the east by an alley; on the south by lot of James H. Weaver, and on the west by Spring street, being 50 feet in width and 150 feet in depth and known as lot No. 46 in general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in the village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by an alley; on the east by lot of W. H Musser, on the south by Front street, and on the west by lot No 6. Said lot being 50 feet wide and 200 feet deep and known as lot No, 5 in the general plan of said village. Thereon erected a frame store building, 40x80 feet.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in the village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa. bounded and described as follows: On the north by an alley; on the east by lot No. 5; on the south by Front street, and on the west by lot No. 7, being 50 feet in width and 150 feet in depth, and known as lot No. 6 in the general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in the village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows; On the north by an alley; on the east by lot No. 6; on the south by Front street and on the west by lot No 8, being 50 feet in width and 200 feet in depth and known as lot No. 7 in the general plan of said village. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel B, Wyland.

ALSO

All that messuage, tenement or tract of land, situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit; On the north by lands of Anna Carner, on the east by lands of Anna Carner, on the south by lands of John Decker, and on the west by lands of Carner's estate, containing five acres more or less. Thereon erected a 1½ story house, stable and other outbuildings

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Meyers,

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows: bounded on the north by land of Henry P. Sankey, on the east by land of Amos Reeders heirs, on the south by land of Samuel Bitner and on the west by land of Allison heirs, containing 53 acres more or less.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. R. Quick

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by land of Joseph R. D Hass South 39 degrees East 170 rods to stones, thence by land of J. P Lucas dec'd. and George Deitz West 51 East 159 rods to stone, thence by land of Robt. Mann and Wm. Mann North 18 West 75 rods to stone, thence along same North 46 West 98.5 rods to stones, thence by land of Jerry Daley South 18 East 77 rods to stone, thence by same S. 57 East 38 rods to stones, thence by same S. 57 West 150 rods to place of beginning, containing 60 acres more or less. Thereon erected two dwelling houses, bank barn and other outbuildings

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Daley.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid or arranged in full.

W. A. ISHLER
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Oct, 29, 1891. Sheriff.

REV DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Sword of Eleazar."

TEXT: "*And His hand clave unto the sword.*"—II Samuel xxiii., 10.

A great general of King David was Eleazar, the hero of the text. The Philistines opened battle against him, and his troops retreated. The cowards fled. Eleazar and three of his comrades went into the battle and swept the field, for four men with God on their side are stronger than a whole battalion with God against them. "Fall back!" shouted the commander of the Philistine army. The cry ran along the host, "Fall back!" Eleazar having swept the field throws himself on the ground to rest, but the muscles and sinews of his hand had been so long bent around the hilt of the sword that the hilt was embedded in the flesh, and the gold wire of the hilt had broken through the skin of the palm of the hand, and he could not drop his sword which he had so gallantly wielded. "His hand clave unto the sword." That is what I call magnificent fighting for the Lord God of Israel. And we want more of it. I propose to show you this morning how Eleazar took hold of the sword and how the sword took hold of Eleazar. I look at Eleazar's hand, and I come to the conclusion that he took the sword with a very tight grip. The cowards who fled had no trouble in dropping their swords. As they fly over the rocks I hear their swords clanging in every direction. It is easy enough for them to drop their swords. But Eleazar's hand clave unto the sword.

Oh, my friends, in this Christian conflict we want a tighter grip of the Gospel weapons, a tighter grasp of the two edged sword of the truth. It makes me sad to see these Christian people who hold only a part of the truth and let the rest of the truth go, so that the Philistines, seeing the loosened grasp, wrench the whole sword away from them. The only safe thing for us to do is to put our thumb on the book of Genesis and sweep our hand around the book until the New Testament comes into the palm, and keep on sweeping our hand around the book until the tips of the fingers clutch at the words, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." I like an infidel a great deal better than I do one of these namby-pamby Christians who hold a part of the truth and let the rest go. By miracle God preserved this Bible just as it is, and it is a Damascus blade. The severest test to which a sword can be put in a sword factory is to wind the blade around a gun barrel like a ribbon, and then when the sword is let loose it flies back to its own shape. So the sword of God's truth has been fully tested, and it is bent this way and that way, and wound this way and that way, but it always comes back to its own shape. Think of it! A book written eighteen centuries ago, and some of it thousands of years ago, and yet in our time the average sale of this book is more than twenty thousand copies every week, and more than a million copies a year. I say now that a book which is divinely inspired and divinely kept and divinely scattered is a weapon worth holding a tight grip of. Bishop Colenso will come along and try to wrench out of your hand the five books of Moses, and Strauss will come along and try to wrench out of your hand the miracles, and Renan will come along and try to wrench out of your hand the entire life of the Lord Jesus Christ, and your associates in the store, or the shop, or the factory, or the banking house will try to wrench out of your hand the entire Bible; but in the strength of the Lord God of Israel, and with Eleazar's grip, hold on to it. You give up the Bible, you give up any part of it, and you give up pardon and peace and life and heaven.

I see hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young men in this audience. Do not be ashamed, young man, to have the world know that you are a friend of the Bible. This book is the friend of all that is good and it is the sworn enemy of all that is bad. An eloquent writer recently gives an incident of a very bad man who stood in a cell of a western prison. This criminal had gone through all styles of crime, and he was there waiting for the gallows. The convict standing there at the window of the cell, this writer says, "looked out and declared, 'I am an infidel.' He said that to all the men and women and children who happened to be there, 'I am an infidel,'" and the eloquent writer says, "Every man and woman there believed him." And the writer goes on to say, "If he had stood there saying, 'I am a Christian,' every man and woman would have said, 'He is a liar!'" This Bible is the sworn enemy of all this wrong, and it is the friend of all that is good. Oh, hold on to it. Do not take part of it and throw the rest away. Hold on to all of it. There are so many people now who do not know. You ask them if the soul is immortal, and they say, "I guess it is, I don't know; perhaps it is, perhaps it isn't." Is the Bible true? "Well, perhaps it is, and perhaps it isn't; perhaps it may be figuratively, and perhaps it may be partly, and perhaps it may not be at all." They despise what they call the Apostolic creed; but if their own creed were written out it would read like this: "I believe in nothing, the Maker of heaven and earth, and in nothing which it hath sent, which nothing was born of nothing, and which nothing was dead and buried and descended into nothing, and arose from nothing, and ascended to nothing, and now sitteth at the right hand of nothing, from which it will come to judge nothing. I believe in the holy agnostic church and in the communion of nothingarians, and in the forgiveness of nothing, and the resurrection of nothing, and in the life that never shall be. Amen." That is the creed of tens of thousands of people in this day. If you have a mind to adopt such a theory I will not. "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, and in the holy catholic church, and in the communion of saints, and in the life everlasting. Amen." Oh, when I see Eleazar taking such a stout grip of the sword in the battle against sin and for righteousness, I come to the conclusion that we ought to take a stouter grip of God's eternal truth, the sword of righteousness.

As I look at Eleazer's hand I also notice his spirit of self forgetfulness. He did not notice that the hilt of the sword was eating through the palm of his hand. He did not know it hurt him. As he went out into the conflict he was so anxious for the victory he forgot himself, and that hilt might go ever so deeply into the palm of his hand it could not disturb him. "His hand clave unto the sword." Oh, my brothers and sisters, let us go into Christian conflict with the spirit of self abnegation. Who cares whether the world praises us or denounces us? What do we care for misrepresentation, or abuse or persecution in a conflict like this? Let us forget ourselves. That man who is afraid of getting his hand hurt will never kill a Philistine. Who cares whether you get hurt or not if you get the victory? Oh, how many Christians there are who are all the time worrying about the way the world treats them. They are so tired, and they are so abused, and they are so tempted, when Eleazer did not think whether he had a hand, or an arm or a foot. All he wanted was victory.

We see how men forget themselves in wordly achievement. We have often seen men who in order to achieve worldly success will forget all physical fatigue and all annoyance and all obstacles. Just after the battle of Yorktown, in the American Revolution, a musician, wounded, was told he must have his limbs amputated, and they were about to fasten him to the surgeon's table—for it was long before the merciful discovery of anæsthetics. He said, "No, don't fasten me to that table; get me a violin." A violin was brought to him and he said, "Now go to work as I begin to play," and for forty minutes, during the awful pangs of amputation, he moved not a muscle nor dropped a note while he played some sweet tune. Oh, is it not strange that while the music of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and with this grand march of the church militant on the way to become the church triumphant, we cannot forget ourselves and forget all pang and all sorrow and all persecution and all perturbation?

We know what men accomplish underwordly opposition. Men do not shrink back from antagonism or for hardship. You have admired Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," as brilliant and beautiful a history as was ever written; but some of you may not know under what disadvantages it was written—that "Conquest of Mexico"—for Prescott was totally blind, and he had two pieces of wood parallel to each other fastened, and totally blind, with his pen between those pieces of wood he wrote, the stroke against one piece of wood telling how far the pen must go in one way, the stroke against the other piece of wood telling how far the pen must go the other way. Oh, how much men will endure for worldly knowledge and for worldly success, and yet how little we endure for Jesus Christ. How many Christians there are that go around saying, "Oh, my hand, my hand, my hurt hand; don't you see there is blood on the hand, and there is blood on the sword?" while Eleazar, with the hilt imbedded in the flesh of his right hand, does not know it.

> Must I be carried to the skies
> On flowery beds of ease,
> While others fought to win the prize
> Or sailed through bloody seas?

What have we suffered in comparison with those who expired with suffocation, or were burned, or were chopped to pieces for the truth's sake? We talk of the persecution of olden times. There is just as much persecution going on now in various ways. In 1849, in Madagascar, eighteen men were put to death for Christ's sake. They were to be hurled over the rocks, and before they were hurled over the rocks, in order to make their death the more dreadful in anticipation, they were put in baskets and swung to and fro over the precipice that they might see how many hundred feet they would have to be dashed down, and while they were swinging in these baskets over the rocks they sang:

> Jesus, lover of my soul,
> Let me to Thy bosom fly,
> While the billows near me roll,
> While the tempest still is high.

Then they were dashed down to death! Oh, how much others have endured for Christ and how little we endure for Christ! We want to ride to heaven in a Pullman sleeping-car, our feet on soft plush, the bed made up early so we can sleep all the way, the black porter of death to wake us up only in time to enter the golden city. We want all the surgeons to fix our hand up. Let them bring on all the lint, and all the bandages, and all the salve, for our hand is hurt, while Eleazer does not know his hand is hurt. "His hand clave unto the sword."

As I look at Eleazar's hand I come to the conclusion that he has done a great deal of hard hitting. I am not surprised when I see that these four men—Eleazar and his three companions—drove back the army of Philistines that Eleazar's sword clave to his hand, for every time he struck an enemy with one end of the sword the other end of the sword wounded him. When he took hold of the sword the sword took hold of him. Oh, we have found an enemy who cannot be conquered by rose water and soft speeches. It must be sharp stroke and straight thrust. There is intemperance, and there is fraud, and there is gambling, and there is lust, and there are ten thousand battalions of iniquity, armed Philistine iniquity. How are they to be captured and overthrown? Soft sermons in morocco cases laid down in front of an exquisite audience will not do it. You have got to call things by their right names.

We have got to expel from our churches Christians who eat the sacrament on Sunday and devour widows' houses all the week. We have got to stop our indignation against the Hittites and the Jebusites and the Gergishites, and let those poor wretches go, and apply our indignation to the modern transgressions which need to be dragged out and slain. Ahabs here. Herods here. Jezebels here. The massacre of the infants here. Strike for God so hard that while you slay the sin the sword will adhere to your own hand. I tell you, my friends, we want a few John Knoxes and John Wesleys in the Christian church to-day. The whole tendency is to refine on Christian work. We keep on refining on it until we send apologetic word to iniquity we are about to capture it. And we must go with sword silver chased and presented by the ladies, and we must ride on white palfrey under embroidered housing, putting the spurs only just enough to make the charger dance gracefully, and then we must send a missive, delicate as a wedding card, to ask the old black giant of sin if he will not surrender.

Women saved by the grace of God and on glorious mission sent, detained from Sabbath classes because their new hat is not done. Churches that shook our cities with great revivals sending around to ask some demonstrative worshiper if he will not please to say "amen" and "hallelujah" a little softer. It seems as if in our churches we wanted a baptism of cologne and balm of a thousand flowers, when we actually need a baptism of fire from the Lord God of Pentecost. But we are so afraid somebody will criticise our sermons, or criticise our prayers, or criticise our religious work that our anxiety for the world's redemption is lost in the fear we will get our hand hurt, while Eleazar went into the conflict, "And his hand clave unto the sword."

But I see in the next place what a hard thing it was for Eliazar to get his hand and his sword parted. The muscles and the sinews had been so long grasped around the sword he could not drop it when he proposed to drop it, and his three comrades, I suppose, came up and tried to help him, and they bathed the back part of the hand, hoping the sinews and muscles would relax. But no. "His hand clave unto the sword." Then they tried to pull open the fingers and to pull back the thumb; but no sooner were they pulled back than they closed again, "and his hand clave unto the sword." But after a while they were successful, then they noticed that the curve in the palm of the hand corresponded exactly with the curve of the hilt. "His hand clave unto the sword."

You and I have seen it many a time. There are in the United States to-day many aged ministers of the Gospel. They are too feeble now to preach. In the church records the word opposite their name is "emeritus," or the words are, "A minister without charge." They were an heroic race. They had small salaries and but few books, and they swam spring freshets to meet their appointments. But they did in their day a mighty work for God. They took off more of the heads of Philistine iniquity than you could count from noon to sundown. You put that old minister of the Gospel now into a prayer meeting, or occasional pulpit, or a sick room where there is some one to be comforted, and it is the same old ring to his voice and the same old story of pardon and peace and Christ and heaven. His hand has so long clutched the sword in Christian conflict he cannot drop it. "His hand clave unto the sword."

I had in my parish in Philadelphia a very aged man, who in his early life had been the companion and adviser of the early Presidents, Madison and Monroe. He had wielded vast influence, but I only knew him as a very aged man. The most remarkable thing about him was his ardor for Christ. When he could not stand up in the meeting without propping he would throw his arms around a pillar of the church, and though his mind was partially gone his love for Christ was so great that all were in deep respect and profound admiration, and were moved when he spoke. I was called to see him die. I entered the room, and he said, "Mr. Talmage, I cannot speak to you now." He was in a very pleasant delirium, as he imagined he had an audience before him. He said, "I must tell these people to come to Christ and prepare for heaven." And then in this pleasant delirium, both arms lifted, this octogenarian preached Christ and told of the glories of the world to come. There, lying on his dying pillow, his dying hand clave to his sword.

Oh, if there ever was anyone who had a right to retire from the conflict it was old Joshua. Soldiers come back from battle have the names of the battles on their flags, showing where they distinguished themselves, and it is a very appropriate inscription. Look at the flag of old General Joshua! On it Jericho, Gibeon, Hazar, City of Ai, and instead of the stars sprinkled on the flag the sun and the moon which stood still. There he is, one hundred and ten years old. He is lying flat on his back but he is preaching. His dying words are a battle charge against idolatry and a rallying cry for the Lord of Hosts as he says, "Behold, this day I go the way of all the earth, and God hath not failed to fulfill his promise concerning Israel." His dying hand clave unto the sword.

There is the headless body of Paul on the road to Ostea. His great brain and his great heart have been severed. The elmwood rods had stung him fearfully. When the corn ship broke up he swam ashore, coming up drenched with the brine. Every day since that day when the horse reared under him in the suburbs of Damascus, as the supernatural light fell, down to this day when he is sixty-eight years of age and old and decrepit from the prison cell of the Mamertine, he has been outrageously treated, and he is waiting to die. How does he spend his last hours? Telling the world how badly he feels, and describing the rheumatism that he got in prison, the rheumatism afflicting his limbs, or the neuralgia piercing his temples, or the thirst that fevers his tongue? Oh, no. His last words are the battle shout for Christendom: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought the good fight." And so his dying hand clave unto the sword.

It was in the front room on the second floor that my father lay a-dying. It was Saturday morning, four o'clock. Just three years before that day my mother had left him for the skies, and he had been homesick to join her company. He was eighty-three years of age. Ministers of the Gospel came in to comfort him, but he comforted them. How wonderfully the words sounded out from his dying pillow, "I have been young and now am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread." They bathed his brow, they bathed his hands, and they bathed his feet and they succeeded in straightening out the feet; but they did not succeed in bathing open the hand so it would stay open. They bathed the hand open, but it came shut. They bathed it open again, but it came shut. What was the matter with the thumb and the fingers of that old hand? Ah! it had so long clutched the sword of Christian conflict that "his hand clave unto the sword."

I preach this sermon as a tonic. I want you to hold the truth with ineradicable grip, and I want you to strike so hard for God that it will react and while you take the sword, the sword will take you.

You noticed that the officers of the Northern army a few years ago assembled at Denver, and you noticed that the officers of the Southern army assembled at Lexington. Soldiers coming together are very apt to recount their experiences and to show their scars. Here is a soldier who pulls up his sleeve and says, "There, I was wounded in that arm," and shows the scar. And another soldier pulls down his collar, and says, "There, I was wounded in the neck." And another soldier says, "I have had no use of that limb since the gun-shot fracture." Oh, my friends, when the battle of life is over and the resurrection has come and our bodies rise from the dead, will we have on us any scars of bravery for God? Christ will be there all covered with scars. Scars on the brow, scars on the hand, scars on the feet, scars all over the heart, won in the battle of redemption. And all heaven will sob aloud with emotion as they look on those scars. Ignatius will be there and he will point out the places where the tooth and paw of the lion seized him in the Colisseum; and John Huss will be there, and he will show where the coal first scorched the foot on that day when his spirit took wing of flame from Constance. M'Millan and Campbell and Freeman, American missionaries in India, will be there—the men who with their wives and children went down in the awful massacre at Cawnpore, and they will show where the daggers of the Sepoys struck them.

The Waldenses will be there, and they will show where their bones were broken on that day when the Piedmontese soldiery pitched them over the rocks. And there will be those there who took care of the sick and who looked after the poor, and they will have evidences of earthly exhaustion. And Christ, with His scarred hand waving over the scarred multitude, will say, "You suffered with Me on earth; now be glorified with Me in heaven." And then the great organs of eternity will take up the chant and St. John will play, "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb."

But what will your chagrin and mine be if it shall be told that day on the streets of heaven that on earth we shrank back from all toil and sacrifice and hardship. No scars to show the heavenly soldiery. Not so much as one ridge on the palm of the hand to show that just once in the battle for God and the truth, we just once grasped the sword so firmly, and struck so hard that the sword and the hand stuck together, and the hand clave to the sword. O my Lord Jesus, rouse us to Thy service.

> Thy saints in all this glorious war
> Shall conquer though they die;
> They see the triumph from afar,
> And seize it with the eye.
>
> When that illustrious day shall rise,
> And all Thy armies shine
> In robes of victory through the skies,
> The glory shall be Thine.

Suicide Statistics.

The grim subject of suicide is constantly being forced upon the attention of New Yorkers. The daily papers frequently report as many as a dozen cases of suicide or attempted suicide within twenty-fours hours and the number of reported cases by no means represent the number of cases that occur. There is a law on the statute books which makes attempted suicide a felony. On referring to statistics I find that the maximum rate of suicides in New York during the last eighty years was in 1808 when there was one suicide to every 3017 inhabitants. The minimum ratio was in 1864, when there was one suicide in every 28,827 inhabitants. The largest number of suicides among males occurred between the ages of thirty-five and forty, and among females between thirty and thirty-five. About one-third of the whole number of suicides use poison.—*New York Telegram.*

A Fading Race.

The recently completed census of the Sandwich Islands shows the same decline in the population that has been manifested in the past. When the islands were first discovered, in 1778, by Captain Cook, he estimated the population at 400,000. The first official census was taken more than fifty years afterward, and showed a population then of 130,513. In 1853 there were but 71,019; and the present number is 34,436. In less than sixty years the population has been reduced seventy-five per cent. Some have laid this decrease to the decimating wars that have raged on the islands; others to the vices that civilization has imported. But whatever be the true cause of the decline of population, the fact is a most remarkable one.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Two young American bicyclists have wheeled it up Mount Ararat.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

EARLY AUTUMN.

O'er hill and field October's glories fade;
O'er hill and field the blackbirds southward fly;
The brown leaves rustle down the forest glade;
Where naked branches make a fitful shade,
And the last blooms of autumn withered lie."

ARNOLD.

Now in this glorious autumn weather is the time to gather treasures of wood and field for winter decoration. Golden ears of wheat mixed with dried grasses from marsh and woodland, green feathery tufts and drooping brown fringes bringing back memories of the hazy sweetness of the autumnal day and the breezy companionship of nature. Gather the bittersweet with its gay seedvessels and the scarlet hips of thorn and sweetbrier; tall, reedy cattails with their waving leave thistles to make feathery pompons, and long sprays of clematis with their wealth of spidery whorls. Golden rod and sumach if gathered at the right time and properly treated make beautiful ornaments for shelves and corners. Gather odd twigs and lichens and cones and fashion them into shelves and brackets; mosses, too, and broad, glossy leaves which may be pressed and varnished and woven into wreaths and sprays which will brighten up a bare room wonderfully. The pods of milk weed or "wild cotton" make lovely pompons or tassel and the delicate silken filaments may also be used to stuff cushions of thin gauze or veiling ornamented as one's fancy may suggest.

Pressed flowers and leaves gathered in many a summer outing may be arranged in dainty little booklets with tinted card-board or birch bark for cover tied with narrow ribbon or silken cord. Each page may have the place and date of gathering in fancy lettering and serve as a pretty souvenir of sea side or lake and mountain tour. Shells and pretty stones and brown burs of chestnuts and beechnuts and many a shaggy bract and achene or silvery seed pod may be made into tasteful devices and serve a double purpose of ornament and memento, bringing thoughts of shady brookside, of russet hedgerow and brown, thorny paths over hill and meadow.

POT-GROWN STRAWBERRIES.

It has become a custom of late years amongst dealers to furnish at a reasonable advance of price, pot-grown plants of strawberries for autumn planting from August to November. The earlier the planting, the larger and more vigorous will be the development of the plants and consequently the larger the crop of fruit for the succeeding summer.

It is claimed, very reasonably, that, though the potted plants are more expensive, yet the time saved in results and labor more than compensate for the additional expense and that they will be found cheaper in the end than the ordinary layer plants.

The following advice taken from Dreer's directions to growers will be found reliable as the result of long experience and careful testing:

To cultivate the Strawberry for family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between each bed. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean easier and the fruit gathered without setting the feet upon them. The ground should be well prepared by trenching or plowing at least ten or twelve inches deep, and be enriched with well-rotted manure, ground bone, wood ashes, or any good fertilizer. In setting out POT-GROWN PLANTS, press the soil firmly about the plants and scarcely any will fail to grow. If the weather is hot and dry, wet the soil thoroughly and mulch with some coarse material until the plants are established; keep well cultivated and free from weeds. When the plants begin to throw out runners, they should be cut off, to establish strong plants. When the ground freezes in the early winter, cover the entire bed with salt meadow hay to the depth of one or two inches. If this cannot be had, use straw, which is improved by being cut; cornstalks, long manure, leaves, shavings or other material that will not pack and smother the plant, will answer the purpose. In the early spring remove part of the covering, and place as much as possible under the foliage of the plant to keep the fruit clean and the weeds from growing.

Below we also give a list of some of the newer varieties with their descriptions:

Bomba is of the pistillate variety and must be planted near some of the perfect bowering sorts in order to insure fruit. It is a strong grower with large size fruit of a rich crimson color.

Bubach is another similar variety bearing large berries which ripen early.

Michel's early is an extra early sort, moderately productive and of excellent quality and color.

Gandy is a strong, healthy plant being especially valuable on account of its ripening very late in the season.

Haverland is a pistillate variety and has the especial merits of being extremely early, prolific and showy though somewhat insipid in flavor.

Eureka, Middlefield and Jessie are new berries, each having some special merit of their own to recommend them.

The Sharpless, Cumberland Triumph and Kentucky are old and standard sorts always reliable and popular and a large bed should always contain one or more of these varieties.

Pot-grown plants may be procured at an average price of 60 cts. per dozen or a little more for the newest varieties while layer plants come at about half these rates with still lower prices by the 100 and 1000.

—In the reign of William III. all child stealers apprehended were branded with a red-hot R for rogue on the shoulders; M for for manslaughter on the right hand, and T for thief on the left one.

STEAM pipes have been made in England from the ramie fibre. This material is subjected to tremendous hydraulic pressure.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

Christ the True Vine.

LESSON TEXT.

(John 15 : 1-16. Memory verses, 4, 5.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Son of God.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *These are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.*—John 20 : 31.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Son Enjoining Fruitfulness.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. The Vine and the Husbandman, v. 1.
2. The Branches and the Fruit, vs. 2 8.
3. The Saviour and his Friends, vs. 9-16.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.*—John. 15 : 8.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—John 15 ; 1-16. The Son enjoining fruitfulness.
T.—Isa. 5 : 1-7. God's vineyard.
W.—Luke 13 : 1-9. Fruit required.
T.—Gal. 5 : 16-26. Varieties of fruit.
F.—Matt. 7 : 15-29. Known by fruit.
S.—Rom. 11 : 1-18. Branches cast off.
S.—Rom. 11 : 19-36. All of grace.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE VINE AND THE HUSBANDMAN.

I. The Vine:

I am the true vine (1).
Thou broughtest a vine out of Egypt (Psa. 80 : 8).
Yet I had planted thee a noble vine (Jer. 2 : 21).
They shall....blossom as the vine (Hos. 14 : 7).

II. The Husbandman:

My Father is the husbandman (1).
Noah began to be an husbandman (Gen. 9 : 20).
A vineyard....I the Lord to keep it (Isa. 27 : 2, 3).
Ye are God's husbandry (1 Cor. 3 : 9).

II. THE BRANCHES AND THE FRUIT.

I. All Branches Regarded:

Every branch....he taketh it away: and every branch....he cleanseth it (2).
Every plant....shall be rooted up (Matt. 15 : 13).
He is cast forth as a branch (John 15 : 6).
Each man's work shall be made manifest (1 Cor. 3 : 13).

II. No Branch Fruitful of Itself:

The branch cannot bear fruit of itself (4).
Apart from me ye can do nothing (John 15 : 5).
The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit (1 Cor. 2 : 14).
You....were dead through your trespasses (Eph. 2 : 1).

III. All Branches Fruitful Through Christ:

He that abideth in me,....the same beareth much fruit (5).
From me is thy fruit found (Hos. 14 : 8).
I chose you....that ye should go and bear fruit (John 15 : 16).
Fruits,....which are through Jesus Christ (Phil. 1 : 11).

IV. Out of Christ is Destruction:

They....cast them into the fire and they are burned (6).
Hewn down, and cast into the fire (Matt. 3 : 10).
Bind them in bundles to burn them (Matt. 13 : 30).
He that disbelieveth shall be condemned (Mark 16 : 16).

V. By Fruitfulness God is Glorified:

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit (8).
That they may see your good works, and glorify your Father (Matt. 5 : 16).
So he will fall down....and worship God (1 Cor. 14 : 25).
The husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit (Jas. 5 : 7).

III. THE SAVIOUR AND HIS FRIENDS.

I. Abiding in his Love:

Ye shall abide in my love (10).
Abide ye in my love (John 15 : 9).
Even as I....abide in his love (John 15 : 10).
He that abideth in love abideth in God (1 John 4 : 16).

II. Partaking of his Joy:

That my joy may be in you, and that your joy may be fulfilled (11).
Enter thou into the joy of thy lord (Matt. 25 : 23).
Ask,....that your joy may be fulfilled (John 16 : 24).
My brethren, rejoice in the Lord (Phil. 3 : 1).

III. Imitating his Example:

Love one another, even as I have loved you (12).
Love one another, even as I have loved you (John 13 : 34).
Ye yourselves are taught of God to love one another (1 Thess. 4 : 9).
That he who loveth God love his brother also (1 John 4 : 21).

IV. Enjoying his Friendship:

I have called you friends (15).
The Lord spake unto Moses,....as a man speaketh unto his friend (Exod. 33 : 11).
Behold,....a friend of publicans and sinner! (Matt. 11 : 19.)
He was called the friend of God (Jas. 2 : 23).

V. Bearing his Fruit:

I....appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit (16).
He cleanseth it, that it may bear more fruit (John 15 : 2).
That we might bring forth fruit unto God (Rom. 7 : 4).
The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace (Gal. 5 : 22).

Verse 1.—"I am the true vine, and my father is the husbandman." (1) The Son a vine; (2) the Father a husbandman.—(1) The Fathers's concern for the Son; (2) The Son's yield to the Father.

Verse 4.—"Abide in me, and I in you." (1) Believers abiding in Christ; (2) Christ abiding in believers.—(1) "In me;" (2) "In you."

Verse 5.—"Apart from me ye can do nothing." (1) Apart from Christ; (2) Destitute of power.—(1) Christian inability; (2) Christian power.

Verse 7.—"If ye abide in me....ask ....and, it shall be done." (1) An unlimited proffer; (2) An absolute condition.—(1) Abiding; (2) Asking; (3) Receiving.

Verse 9.—"Abide ye in my love." (1) The believer's abiding-place; (2) The believer's abiding.—(1) Enter into his love; (2) Abide in his love.

Verse 11.—These things have I spoken,....that my joy may be in you, and that your joy may be fulfilled." (1) Christ's gracious desires; (2) Christ's abundant helps.—(1) The words of Christ; (2) The joy of believers.

Verse 12.—"Love one another, even as I have loved you. (1) The new commandment; (2) The perfect example.—(1) Precept; (2) Example.

Verse 14—"Ye are my friends, if ye do the things which I command you." (1) High honor; (2) Simple requirement.

Verse 15.—"I have called you friends." (1) Not servants; (2) But friends.—(1) The title bestowed; (2) The relationship acknowledged.

Verse 15.—"I....appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit." (1) The high authorization; (2) The holy service.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

SYMBOLISM OF THE VINE.

Christ himself (John 15 : 1, 5).
Israel's opportunities (Psa. 80 : 8-10; Isa. 5 : 2, 4).
Believers opportunities (John 15 : 2, 5).
Hypocrites' perils (John 15 : 2, 6).
Christian discipline (Isa. 18 : 5; John 15 : 1, 2).
General prosperity (1 Kings 4 : 25; Hos. 14 : 7).
Doomed sinners (Ezek. 15: 6, 7; Hos. 10 : 1).
Favored followers (Zech. 8 : 11, 12).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING DISCOURSE.—The departure to the Father is further dwelt upon, and the necessity for it; allusion is made to the brief time he will be with them. The closing words of Chapter 14 ("Arise, let us go hence") indicate a break in the discourse, and some suppose that the remainder of the discourse was uttered on the way to Gethsemane. In this view the following discourse would be suggested either by the sight of the golden vine, which spread over the porch of "the gate of the temple which is called Beautiful," or (as Lange suggests) by the fires in the vineyards consuming the prunings of the vines. While it is more than probable that they rose from the table at the point with which the fourteenth chapter closes, all the rest is conjecture and inference.

PLACE.—The upper room in Jerusalem.

TIME.—The evening of Thursday, the 14th of Nisan, April 6, A. U. C. 783.—A. D. 30.

PERSONS.—Our Lord and the eleven disciples.

OUTLINE.—There is no dialogue, as in the previous lesson. Christ the true vine; his relation to the Father, to the branches: only by abiding in him can they bear fruit. The awful result of not abiding in him; the blessed result of thus abiding. The proof of abiding in Christ's love is keeping his commandments. The chief commandment is love for one another, like Christ's self-sacrificing love. His disciples are no longer servants, but friends, chosen by him to bear fruit; that too in answer to prayer unto the Father in the name of Christ.

There is no parallel passage.

Natural Sand Blasts.

The sand blast has made the etching of glass a matter of easy performance. The plate is covered with wax, in which the designs are cut through to the glass on which the sand is thrown by the blast. The friction soon wears away the smooth surface, the wax is removed, and the door plate, or whatever the piece is designed for, is ready for use. Formerly the fumes of hydrofluoric acid were used, but owing to the unevenness of the result and the uncertainty when the exposure had reached the proper point, that method has generally been substituted by the sand blast. Nature herself does a little in this line occasionally. Upon the exposed points of the New England coast storms sometimes arise in which the wind gathers up the sand and hurls it with such force upon the windows of the life-saving stations that when its fury has been spent the panes look as if they had been ground, and are, perforce, replaced at once by a new sash. It is unnecessary to add that if the occupants are obliged to venture forth at such times, their faces, upon their return, look as if they had been pricked by a thousand needles.

A Capitalist.

"Where did you spend your vacation, anyway, Smith?" asked Jones, casually.

"Spent it at home," replied Smith. "I couldn't afford to go anywhere this year."

"Is that so?" said Smith, promptly. "You're in luck, old man. Lend me five dollars, will you?"—Somerville Journal.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

GOOD POINTS OF ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is a perennial plant, in many respects resembling clover. It has long been known in Europe, and its most extensive cultivation in this country is in California and some of the Western and Southern States. It seems especially adapted to dry climates, and succeeds best on a light sandy or loam soil with a subsoil through which its long roots can penetrate and find their way to moisture. It has been grown successfully at the Geneva Station in New York, but in experiments on farms in different parts of Vermont has been largely winter killed. It will not thrive among weeds, but must have clean land the first year. In reply to inquiries that have been made, no better answer can be given than a brief statement of some of its bad and good points as discovered at different State stations throughout the country and summarized by the central office at Washington. Among its disadvantages it has been found less hardy than clover, and not so easily established. If allowed to grow too long the stalks become hard and woody. Cattle cannot be safely pastured on it except on dry regions. It requires peculiar treatment to make good hay. Its good qualities are that, when once established, it lasts for years. It withstands drought well, grows rapidly, and may be cut early, and will furnish several crops of green fodder each season. If properly cured it makes good hay, and is relished by all farm animals. In brief, while valuable as a feeding stuff and as a fertilizing crop, it requires peculiar conditions of climate and soil for its growth and careful culture and curing to make it a profitable crop.—*Courier-Journal.*

DEEP PLOWING.

On land that has been in cultivation and has only been plowed shallow deep plowing all at once is not advisable. Properly managed there is no question but that, with a majority of soils, deep planting will be found much the best plan. Not only will the plants make a better growth, but as a rule they will withstand drought much better. But it is not best to deepen the plowing too much at one time, and especially so in the spring. If the plowing is to be deepened to any considerable extent the plowing should be done in the fall, as by this plan the elements will have all winter to work upon the soil, and make available the latent elements of plant food that are in it. To turn up onto the surface any considerable quantity of subsoil and then plant the seed is almost certain to give poor results. But by gradually increasing the depth, bringing up a little new soil every time the ground is plowed, deep plowing can be made very beneficial. Of course in some soils deep plowing may not be best, but this is in exceptional cases. Plow deep and thorough, but cultivate shallow, stirring only the surface. This gives the roots opportunity to work their way down into the soil and at the same time avoids disturbing them in any way when giving the necessary cultivation. By working their way down into the soil they secure moisture that they would not find near the surface. Deep plowing aids the soil to retain moisture and also to hold fertility.—*Chicago Times.*

A hotel in Hamburg has been built entirely of compressed wood, which, by the pressure to which it is subjected, it is rendered as hard as iron, as well as absolutely proof against the attacks of fire.

A light and compact form of rolled steel or iron columns has been placed on the market. They consist of two I beams bent longitudinally at right angles and bolted together with a small I beam between them.

The high price of coal on Mexican railways has resulted in the adoption of a novel type of compound engine and locomotive, and a consequent saving of twenty-five per cent. in coal is obtained with only a slight increase in weight.

Delicate electro-magnets are now successfully used in optical surgery for the removal of pieces of iron or steel which have entered the eye. The attractive power of the magnet causes such particles to be drawn to it, and they adhere when the magnet is drawn.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expells them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

A Germ Disease.

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A sense of fullness

and other troubles after eating? Then you need a "Pellet." Not one of the ordinary, griping, tearing pills—it's a sickness in itself to take them. But one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—the original Liver Pill, the smallest and the easiest to take. The easiest in the way they work, too—they're mild and gentle, but thorough and effective. Every part of the system feels their healthful influence. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels. *Regulate*, mind you. They *prevent* disease as well as *cure* it. They're purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

"What are you always following me around for?" demanded the earth impatiently of the moon.

"Oh, I get a few quarters and halves by doing so," replied the moon nonchalantly.

Dibbs anxious to impress his visitor. To Mrs. Dibbs—My dear, when you go to the country shall you leave your diamonds with the State Deposit Company?

Mrs. Dibbs (candid)—Oh, no; I'll carry them in a pill box in my trunk.

Mr. Carl Radduiz, Berea, Ohio, writes: I have received the box of St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, and would state that your pills are truly praise-worthy. They are very beneficial for various blood-disorders. I have had pills sent me from Germany, but they are not as effective as the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills and I would hereby thank you a thousand times for the same. No German family should be without the pills.

In Great Britain land bears ten and one-half per cent of taxation, while in France it bears twenty, and in Hungary thirty-eight per cent.

Will Fight to a Finish.

As long as the fight lasts among the wall paper manufacturers, the Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of No. 12 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, will give the public the advantage of the drop in prices. We get this from them direct. Send four two cent stamps for samples of their 8, 10 and 12 cent gilts.

Farmers in Oregon have to maintain an incessant struggle against the persistent spread of seedling trees over their cleared land.

The happiness of mother and child depends upon the health of both, a lady writes: "My boy and I are splendid, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and the Vegetable Compound.

The railroads of the United States carry 1,700,000 passenger and 2,000,000 tons of freight every day in the year.

Everybody knows that at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

A thunderstorm in hot weather travels at the average rate of thirty miles an hour.

A King in the Family.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure for colds, coughs, croup and pneumonia has no rival. Cures without nausea or any disarrangement. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Defiance, Iowa, claims a living skeleton in the person of a man who is five feet eight inches in height, and weighs but sixty-five pounds.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

It is stated that in Sicily pigs are used as the scavengers of the towns, where they eat the filthiest of street refuse, over which a little bran has been spread.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Sheep sold for thirty-three cents each near St. Antonio, Texas, recently.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A squad of policemen in Philadelphia now rush over their beats on bicycles.

RUPTURE. I, Jacob Genscheimer, of Clayton, N. J., have been thoroughly cured of my rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phila. I do the hardest kind of lifting and wear no truss. Go to see him, Dr. Mayer also gives treatment at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., on the 2d Saturday and following Sunday of each month.

Painting in oil was invented at Bruges by John Van Eyck in 1410.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Gunpowder was first made by a monk at Cologne in 1330.

Out of Sorts

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right.

The Nerves

seem strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon

Restores Harmony

to the system, and gives strength of mind, nerves and body. N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which in curative power is peculiar to itself.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

ORIGINATED

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

By an Old Family Physician.

SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croup, Colds Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. Useful Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Sure cure for Bad Breath, Sour Stomach, Headache, Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, all Bilious and Gastric Affections of the Stomach. Whitens Teeth to perfection. Chemically prepared from young shoots of the willow. Guaranteed to be perfectly pure. Price only 25 cents per box sent by mail.

DITMAN'S PHARMACY, Broadway and Barclay Street, New York.

AMERICAN CATARRH CURE

One Bottle Cures.

Sold by Druggists, or mailed to any address for $1. Stops the dropping in the throat in one week; removes the bad breath and headaches; restores the hearing and sense of smell; improves the appetite and invigorates the system. Prepared by DR. WM. B. JONES, Specialist in Catarrh, 48 N. 11th Street, Phila., Pa. Consultation and advice *Free*. 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Symptom blanks and testimonials mailed free to any address. AMERICAN NEURALGIA CURE *cures* Neuralgia. 25c. by mail.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by mothers for their children while Teething, for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous Success.

Insane Persons Restored.

Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

SICK Weak, Nervous, Wretched mortals get well and keep well. *Health Helper* tells how. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHAUTAUQUA HOME READING CIRCLE. American Year. Write to Chautauqua Office, Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief. Price 25 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass. **ASTHMA.**

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address P. Harold Hayes, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

SALESMAN WANTED. Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. CO., Rochester, N.Y.

KANSAS FARMS and Mortgages are all right. Big crops and good prices. Farms for sale at bargains. List free. CHAS. H. WOOLLEY, Osborne, Kan.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS! 4 disabled. $2 fee for increase. 15 years experience. Write for Laws. A. W. McCORMICK SONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. & CINCINNATI, O.

The smallest tree that grows in Great Britain may be seen on the very top of Ben Lomond. It is the darf willow, which, at maturity, reaches a height of only two inches.

T. C. Kennelley of Lebanon, South Dakota, sold his eight-legged calf to a Chicago museum for $1000. The monstrosity is the proud owner of two heads, two tails and eight legs.

Professor Mendcleff has succeeded in distilling petroleum from mineral substances which cannot be distinguished from the natural product. This revives faith in the belief that petroleum is of mineral origin.

The demands of society often induce ladies to use quack stimulants when feeling badly. They are dangerous! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is adapted to such cases.

A Leipsic has scientist demonstrated by facts and figures, which most people have always believed, that colds are oftener caught by those who wrap themselves up and avoid the severity of the weather than by those who dare to brave the elements.

Lieutenant Safford, United States Navy, and George A. Dusey, of Harvard, have discovered a mumified family in an Inca tomb, near Ancon, which will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

The man who sets the bric-a-brac at midnight is a knocked urnal prowler.

"You must not cry, Tommy; ball players never cry."

"Well they can bawl, can't they?" wailed Tommy.

Miss Maple—How do you do to-day, Mr. Oak?

Mr. Oak—I suffer considerably from a corn all this season.

The meanest feeling yet,
So far as we can remember,
Is a miserable sneezing cold,
In your head in mild September.

An abandoned farm is not half so bad as an abandoned farmer.

"This is a very wet country. What do you raise here chiefly?"

"Umbrellas."

Poet (in newspaper office)—Have you an editorial staff?

Editor—Perhaps not; but I have a very effective club.

George—Maude, do you love me for myself alone?

Maude—Of course I do; but how many of you are there, anyhow?

The fact that brevity is the soul of wit may explain why some of our brightest people are so unremittingly short.

Maud—I wonder why they call it the angry sea?

Webb—perhaps because so many people persist in crossing it.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the *Cod Liver Oil* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognized agents in the cure of *Consumption*. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion *is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy* for **CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.**

Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE

CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS. 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Send to 319 W. 49th St., N.Y., for Samples of

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation.

TAKE Tutt's Pills

The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, **GOOD DIGESTION,** regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25c.

From Father to Son.

Scrofula is a blood poison which descends from parent to child. It is a taint which must be eradicated from the system before a cure can be made. Swift's Specific, S. S. S., drives out the virus through the pores of the skin and thus relieves the blood of the poison.

AFFLICTED FROM CHILDHOOD.

Mrs. N. Ritchey, of Mackey, Ind., says: "Justice compels me to say that S. S. S. has worked little short of a miracle in my case, in curing me of aggravated Scrofula, which afflicted me from childhood. It attacked my throat and nose, and threatened my lungs. My throat was so sore that I was compelled to subsist on liquid food. When I began S. S. S. I was in a wretched condition but commenced to improve at once, and am now entirely well."

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, plain wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HUMOROUS.

In chains—Links.

A probate court—Flirtation.

Down with high prices—Elder.

Worse than suspense—Electrocution.

The surf has a snore thing in the beach.

Wood-choppers are usually very chipper people.

A little girl defines a rooster as "a hen that doesn't lay eggs."

There are plenty of men "in the swim" who never touch water.

"We are held to the earth by many ties," said the railroad track.

The great literary trust—The hope that it will be accepted.

"Love is blind," but jealousy sees more than really exists.

To err is human, to forgive, divine;
But Justice says: "We can't remit the fine."

Worn out with hard work—Overalls.

State secrets—Most of those who know 'em.

The editor's waste basket is proof that is he always prepared for the worst.

"Last but not leased," said the landlord as he looked at the vacant house.

The finny tribes have no summer vacation. There are schools of fish the year round.

Whales are not naturally belligerent animals, but they will come to blows once in a while.

"This is a regular skin game," remarked the banana peel to the sprawling pedestrian.

"Time is money," but unlike money it is wasted when least used.

Man finds genuine diamonds in nature. The false ones he makes himself.

The rose is red and the violet's blue, and so is the man whoserent is due.

"You bore me," said the stick of timber, wearily.

"Well, I'm nearly through," answered the auger.

The Doge is the chief magistrate of Venice and corresponds to our Mayor. The Doge's palace, therefore, may be called a Mayor's nest.

At 11.50 P. M.—Cadby—What quality do you admire most in a man, Miss Beatrice?

Beatrice—Go.

Then he went.

"Roberts fell off a thirty-foot ladder and wasn't hurt a bit."

"Not hurt? I don't believe it"

"Yes, it's so. He fell off the bottom round.

"Do you know how to cook?" he asked.

"No," she replied, sweetly, "but pa has money enough to hire a woman to do the cooking for us."

An Ann street bookseller was asked to describe an edition de luxe. He said:

"You know what a rabbit is, well, a donkey is an edition de luxe of a rabbit."

Gus De Smith—I see by the papers that the Czar has been enjoying the pleasure of the chase in the Jabonski forest, near Warsaw.

Gilhooly—What luck did he have?

Gus De Smith—Splendid. He came back alive.

MALARIA.

Whole libraries have been written about Malaria and malarial diseases by the learned men of all nations. How far the physicians may differ from one another in their views on other subjects, they all agree on this that the seat of Malaria is in the blood and that it particularly affects the milt. Malaria may occur anywhere; but it is especially prevalent in damp and low lying regions with heavy soil. It occurs very seldom in northern Europe, but it prevails in North America, Central America and South America particularly in such parts of this continent which have a moist and warm climate. Malaria is not a contagious disease in the usual acceptation of the term. Even in those countries in which it appears in an endemic form it can be guarded against by a rational mode of living and the observance of the most common rules of health. Among these the most important are moderation in eating and drinking and avoiding the damp night-air. One of the most important conditions for the preservation of health is perfect digestion and in connection with this a free circulation of the blood and a rapid removal of all waste matter from the body. The enlargement of the milt which is noticed in all malarial diseases and which in obstinate cases becomes hardening of the spleen, proves abundantly that the principal cause of the disease is to be found in the fact that the blood does not circulate as freely and easily as it ought. To cause the blood to circulate as free and easily as possible and to keep the intestinal canal in constant and healthful activity no better remedy is known than the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, prepared from the best medicinal herbs of the Alps. They can be obtained at 25 cts. a box from every first class druggist. If your druggists haven't them in stock, send 25c. to "St. Bernard" Box 246 New York City, and you will receive some post paid by return mail. Every careful father as well as every one at the head of an educational institution should keep them in the house, so that he may be able to give them to the patient as soon as the least signs of general indisposition or an interruption in the circulation of the blood is noticed. The pills act as a mild laxative and blood-purifier and remove the malarial poison from the body without weakening it.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and is an INFALLIBLE CURE for PILES. Prices $1; at druggists', or by mail. Samples *free*. Address "Anakesis," Box 246, New York City.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of **40** years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VENTILATED X X X CLOTHING

X X INTER-AIR-SPACE X X

Adapted to all climates and variations of temperature. Sold by Leading merchants in principal cities. Illustrated catalogue mailed free on application to Harderfold Fabric Co., Troy, N. Y.

DROPSY Treated FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies

Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear; in 10 days two thirds of all symptoms removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. 10 days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 25c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 29.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Pennsylvania's Senate Responds to the Governor's Call.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—There was no session of the senate yesterday. There is some speculation as to the length of time that will be consumed in the Boyer and McCamant cases. So far as the testimony is concerned, it will doubtless be all in in both cases before the close of the week.

Last night State Treasurer Boyer announced that he would pay the warrants drawn by the presiding officer of the senate in deference to the opinion of the attorney general. This disposes of the money question, unless some one shall procure an injunction to restrain him from paying them, which is not very probable.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.—The inquiry by the senate into the charges against State Treasurer Boyer and Auditor General McCamant was resumed yesterday, the case of Mr. Boyer being under consideration.

Attorney General Hensel resumed the presentation of letters. Letters and telegrams from Cashier Livsey and John Bardsley were read, dating between Sept. 24, 1890, and May 6, 1891.

The attorney general then gave a detailed report of the amounts paid by the state treasurer to Bardsley, showing that on Dec. 31, 1890, $420,000 was paid which had never reached the city treasury. State Treasurer Boyer testified that he had drawn the Philadelphia school warrants for 1891 on Dec. 31, 1890, for the sole purpose of preventing the money from going into the sinking fund. He said that no demand whatever for these warrants had been made from Philadelphia; that the blanks necessary for the school board to fill out were procured by his department and sent to Bardsley; that they were returned to his office, and that the school warrants, when signed, instead of being sent to Bardsley, were sent back to the state treasury; that they were there marked as "paid" on Dec. 31, although in fact they had not been paid, and he did not see Bardsley nor secure his indorsement of the warrants nor pay the same to him until Jan. 2, 1891.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 23.—The senate resumed its inquiry into the charges against State Treasurer Boyer. The examination of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction John Q. Stewart was resumed, Lawyer Gilbert, of counsel for Mr. Boyer, taking up the cross questioning. The main point drawn out by Mr. Gilbert's questions was that, according to the practices of his department, Mr. Stewart believes that the payment of $420,000 of Philadelphia's portion of the school appropriation was legally made.

Mr. Shapley said that counsel on his side was ready now to go on with the McCamant case. He then offered formally all the evidence taken before the various committees.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 24.—At yesterday's session of the senate President pro tem Gobin presented a petition from the citizens of York county, setting forth that it is alleged and believed that certain aldermen of the city of York, together with the constables attached to their offices, have been participants in a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the county of York by encouraging frivolous and groundless charges, creating litigations, then discharging the accused and putting the costs upon the county. Also, that the mercantile appraiser of the county of York has been guilty of practices of a character similar to those charged by the governor in his message against the mercantile appraisers of Philadelphia, to wit: Assessing parties not subject to assessment and charging fees.

The motion to refer to the governor was carried with a few dissenting votes. A reply was received from the governor acknowledging the receipt of the petitions. He adds that he has communicated with the signers, asking them to furnish him with such evidence as will enable him to take such action as may be necessary for the proper protection of the citizens of the commonwealth and for the faithful execution of her laws.

Senator Gobin offered a resolution that the reading of the testimony in the McCamant case continue until all the testimony is finished, and the senate adjourned until Monday at 4 p. m.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 27.—In the senate yesterday afternoon the remainder of the testimony taken by the state investigating committee not reached in Friday's session was read, after which Senator Grady, of Philadelphia, surprised the Democratic senators by offering a resolution authorizing counsel for State Treasurer Boyer to proceed with their arguments in his case before the examinations of other officials mentioned in the proclamations of the governor to the senate. As the case of Auditor General McCamant had been started the Democrats opposed the resolution. The calling of the roll showed the absence of a quorum, and the senate adjourned until 8 p. m.

At the night session the resolution was adopted by a party vote.

Senator Ross introduced a resolution requesting the senate to settle the question of jurisdiction, now, for the counsel for the accused having proposed to argue the question of the power of the senate to address the governor for the removal of the state treasurer and auditor general. The resolution was finally defeated by a party vote. The senate then adjourned until today.

Governor Pattison Shot.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 26.—While Governor Pattison and members of his staff were qualifying as marksmen at the Governor's Troop range Saturday afternoon some members of the Harrisburg Gun club, whose grounds cross the range, began firing at clay pigeons. The shot whizzed about the governor's party, all of whom hunted cover but the governor himself, until at last a stray shot struck him on the back of the head. The shot did not pierce the skin, but it was stinging and painful, and the club members were requested to shoot in another direction. None of the others in the governor's party were hurt.

Death of Ex-Chief Fleck.

READING, Pa., Oct. 27.—Ex-Chief of Police Fred H. Fleck died here suddenly, aged 38 years. Several days ago he contracted a cold, which developed into typhoid pneumonia. He was an active Democratic politician and a candidate several years ago for the legislature. A widow and four children survive him.

UNCLE SAM'S DEMAND

An Ultimatum Presented to the Chilean Junta

FOR THE OUTRAGE ON OUR SAILORS.

The Attack, It Has Been Decided by Our Chief Magistrate and His Advisers, Was Equal to the Invasion of a Foreign Nation—Another Death from the Affray.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The navy department has received a dispatch from Captain Schley announcing the death of Coal Heaver Turnbull, who was injured by the mob which attacked the American sailors at Valparaiso. This is the second death resulting from the affray. Turnbull had received no less than twenty stab wounds, several of them penetrating his lungs.

Yesterday Secretaries Blaine and Tracy held an important conference with the president at the White House at which the Chilean affair was thoroughly discussed. At a recent secret cabinet meeting the question of parallel between the recent outrage in Valparaiso and the affair at New Orleans was discussed in all its bearings. It was determined at this meeting that there was nothing in common between the two incidents, and that the Chilean affair had developed into a more serious one than at first anticipated.

Equal to Firing on the Flag.

Recent official dispatches have made the case plain to the administration here and show that the action of the Chileans was not only an insult to our flag, but an offense equal to the firing on it. The attack upon a foreign sailor or soldier wearing his nation's uniform on land when he has been granted protection and immunity by the government owing the land is, in international law, the same as an attack on the flag of that sailor or soldier's nation. The advisers of the president have made it plain to him that the attack on our sailors on Chilean ground was equal to the invasion of a hostile nation and an attack on one of our government buildings flying our flag. The Chilean government had offered protection and safe conduct to our sailors and violated it.

To Present an Ultimatum.

Acting upon this advice the president sent to the Chilean government, through our minister at Santiago, a demand for an explanation, apology and reparation. Sufficient time has been given for an answer to this dispatch, but nothing had been received at the state department up to the time the secretary of state left for the White House. Yesterday's conference was, therefore, to prepare a second message to Chile. This will be in the nature of an ultimatum. In such documents a date is set to give the government addressed time to frame its reply.

The conference in the White House was long, so as to fully acquaint Mr. Blaine with all the details of the case. It lasted for nearly two hours.

Minister Egan Presents the Demand.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 27.—Acting on instructions from Washington Minister Egan, after making brief, but pointed summary of all the facts involved in the recent trouble, formally demanded reparation from the government of Chile. Mr. Egan expressed in distinct terms the feeling of great indignation which the state department at Washington feels at the whole affair, and informs the junta that this is no informal suggestion; that his government expects some kind of satisfaction for the assault upon the Baltimore's crew, and demands an immediate explanation of the whole affair and reparation for the injuries inflicted.

The opinion prevails among foreign ministers that the junta will immediately make the reparation demanded. The sympathy of the foreign residents is entirely with Captain Schley, and Minister Egan's action gives great satisfaction.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

Fifteen Killed and Fifteen Fatally Injured on a French Railroad.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A frightful railroad calamity is reported from Moirans, on the railroad between Lyons and Grenoble, in the department of Isere.

At a steep incline near Moirans the engine of the ill fated train became derailed and went over the embankment. The train was filled with passengers and the carriages were telescoped, causing frightful havoc. Fifteen persons lost their lives in the collision, and of the fifty injured fifteen cases are hopeless. The failure of a brake to work on the engine attached to the rear of the train caused the disaster.

The recent succession of appaling railroad disasters causes excited comment. Moirans is on the River Morge.

Not Guilty of Forgery.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—When the Hustings court met yesterday, the jury in the Dashiell forgery case had not agreed upon a verdict. They had been out since Saturday evening. The judge ordered them back, when they remained until noon, when they found the prisoner not guilty. The verdits gives general satisfaction, as the almost universal opinion was that the charge of forgery was brought against Dashiell through spite by his former partner in business, with whom he had disagreed. The other indictments were nolle prossed.

A Jealous Woman's Victim.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Margaret Ross, who was shot on Sunday by Mrs. Lillie Stevens, died late yesterday afternoon at the city hospital. The defence will be insanity. Mrs. Stevens suffered from paralysis during her childhood, and her mind was affected. She was also receiving attention from Leon Grente, who was in company with Mrs. Ross when she was shot. The act was prompted by jealousy.

Arkansas' Ex-Treasurer on Trial.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 27.—The case of ex-State Treasurer Woodruff was taken up in the court yesterday. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty, and the work of securing a jury was immediately begun. The examination of jurors is conducted in a very rigorous manner, and it is hardly possible a jury will be secured before tomorrow.

The Oldest Female Abolitionist.

DEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 27.—The ninety-first anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Eunice Ross Davis was celebrated by that lady. She is the only surviving member of the women's anti-slavery board, of Boston, and the oldest female abolitionist.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Items of Real Interest Presented in Condensed Form.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO AND SAY

A Chapter of Accidents, Crimes and Local Happenings Picked Up Here and There in the State and Flashed Over the Busy Wires.

ASHLAND, Pa., Oct. 26.—John Berg, aged 15 years, while attempting to board a moving freight train near here, fell beneath the cars and was instantly killed. Both legs and an arm were cut off and his body was horribly mangled.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, owns a curiosity that if known, would create envy in the heart of many museum managers. It is a heifer about 2 years of age, with a heart beating in its throat.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 26.—The body of Michael Martin was found on the Chester Valley railroad at Centreville. He is thought to have been murdered, as the engineer on the road saw two men running from the spot, and the matter is being investigated.

PHILAEELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Peter Maher, the champion pugilist of Ireland, achieved his first noteworthy victory since his arrival in this country when he defeated Jim Daly in 2 minutes and 48 seconds. The contest took place at the Ariel club room, Christian street, below Eighth, in the presence of over 3,000 people.

SUNBURY, Pa., Oct. 26.—Amelia Yoder, of East Sunbury, while ironing with a lighted lamp at her side the lamp suddenly exploded, the burning oil setting fire to Miss Yoder's clothing, every article of which was burned from her body. The poor woman lingered in horrible agony for six hours, when she died.

AUBURN, PA., Oct. 27.—Otto Ulborn, aged 50 years, was arrested here by Detective Shuck, of Reading, charged with attempting to wreck a train on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. It is alleged that he destroyed switch lanterns and placed obstructions on the tracks. He made a desperate resistance to being arrested, but was finally overpowered.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—John Costello, president of District No. 7, United Mine Workers, now on strike, received communications from two firms in the Hocking Valley, (O.,) district, asking him if he could send 800 men of the striking miners to that valley to mine coal at regular union wages in addition to their own men. Action will be taken on the matter today.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—United States District Attorney Walter Lyon states that he thinks it possible that William Livsey, the missing ex-state treasurer, has gone to England. Mr. Lyon says Livsey is an Englishman and his relatives live in that country. When Livsey resigned his office he says he thinks he quietly went to New York and sailed without telling his people anything about his intention.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Benjamin J. Dossett, a sub-letter carrier, was held in $1,500 bail to answer at the next term of the United States district court by United States Commissioner Edmunds upon the charge of rifling letters of their contents. The accused has been under suspicion for some time, and yesterday Postal Inspector Greggs and Parkam took him in custody. Upon him was found $6.20, the contents of three decoy letters.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct., 26.—In the June flood of 1889 the house of Jacob Schultz, on Lycoming creek, was swept away and three of his children drowned. Ever since that time Schultz has wandered up and down the stream searching for the remains of one of the children which were not recovered. A week ago he left his home in Newberry to come to this city and has been missing ever since. His family think he has committed suicide.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—As a result of the coroner's inquest in the case of Jerry Buckley, killed in the saloon row at Sharpsburg, Henry Acton was committed to jail without bail charged with murder, and George Morris was held as an accessory. There has been considerable bad feeling manifested between the white and colored people over the murder in Sharpsburg, and many threats were made. The burgess has issued a peace proclamation.

READING, Pa., Oct. 26.—The undertakers of this city have been notified by the board of poor directors that hereafter they should send no more unidentified bodies to that institution for interment, as the Adams Express company will hereafter take charge of them. In accordance with this notice the body of an unknown man, found in a fence corner near this city, will be delivered to the express company, to be forwarded to one of the Philadelphia medical colleges.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—Ellsworth Luse, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, was arrested at his home this morning and lodged in jail at Greensburg for the attempted wrecking of a passenger train on the McKeesport and Bellvernon railroad, near McMahon station last Monday night, and for the same offense again Saturday night. Luse, who is 30 years old, confesses to both crimes. He appears to have been actuated solely by a mischievous spirit, as he says he hid near by just to "see the thing strike." He is held in $4,000 bail for court.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 27.—The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad has decided to run their road under the block signal system, the same as the Pennsylvania. The road is to be divided into four divisions for dispatchers, from Salamanca to Corry, Corry to Meadville, Meadville to Pymatuning, and from Pymatuning to Kent. Two additional sets of train dispatchers will be required, the business being done from the Meadville office. Twenty-six additional telegraph operators will be required, and thirty-seven elevated signal towers will be built.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—After a voyage of unusual severity the schooner Lanito, Captain Avery, leaking badly, with hatches stove in and with an exhaused crew, was towed into this port yesterday. She is loaded with granite blocks. The Manitow was caught in a hurricane on Thursday and her heavy cargo placed her at the complete mercy of the waves. Lashed to the spanker boom by heavy ropes made fast under the arm pits the crew worked the pumps for two days and nights, suffering beyond description from hunger and thirst as well as exposure. Seas swept every portable thing off the decks and constantly imperiled the lives of the seamen.

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5	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
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7	**Coughs,** Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
17	**Piles,** Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	**Ophthalmy,** or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
25	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding	.50
27	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28	**Nervous Debility** Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
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30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
31	**Painful Periods,** with Spasm	.50
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34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
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THE PATRIOT wants the rascals turned out or locked up. To this end it heartily urges the election of Wright and Tilden as the only means to stop the plundering of the public treasury.

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FOR SALE BY J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Fall of the Leaf.

The bright green foliage of summer which is now variegated with golden tints, and leafless trees will soon presage the coming of winter's chilly blasts. Nature has been more than usually lavish in her gifts and abundant crops make the heart of the husbandman glad. With the advent of fall it will be well for all to take proper safeguards against disease. A pure stimulant tones up the enfeebled system. For this purpose use Klein's world famed "Silver Age" or "Duquesne" rye. Both are warranted absolutely pure. They sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart. Major Klein also sells six-year-old Guckenheimer, Gibson, Overhoft, Finch, and Bear Creek at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00. Goods shipped anywhere. Send for catalogue and price list, mentioning this paper, to Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

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Little Dictionaries, 5 cents.
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CRASHED INTO A BARK

Wreck of the Charlwood Off Eddystone Rocks.

A BRAVE CAPTAIN AND CREW.

They Stick to Their Posts in the Face of Death While Endeavoring to Rescue Women and Children. Sixteen Lives Sacrificed, Including the Gallant Officers.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The British steamer Boston, from Cardiff for London, has arrived at Falmouth, after having been in collision with the British bark Charlwood, 759 tons, Captain Salmon, from Antwerp for Valparaiso. The Charlwood foundered almost immediately, with a loss of sixteen lives. Three men were killed on board the Boston, and the steamer's bows were badly stove.

The captain of the Charlwood, his wife, son, governess and stewardess, with all the bark's officers and six seamen, were drowned in spite of the efforts by the lifeboats of vessels which happened to be near.

A Brave Captain and Crew.

The collision occurred off Eddystone rocks about 4 o'clock in the morning, when it was intensely dark and the wind blowing a strong gale. The people on the bark hardly had a glimpse of Boston before the collision, and as the steamer struck them the bark began to sink almost at the same instant. The Charlwood was almost cut in two. Captain Hiscock, of the ill fated vessel, stood on the poop, and as coolly as if on a summer sea gave orders for the lowering of the lifeboat. The boat was lowered, the seaman acting as bravely as their captain.

The women and apprentice boys entered the boat, which was about to put off, when the bark gave a sudden lurch and foundered. The davits struck the lifeboat and made it capsize, and the women and boys were thrown into the sea.

Swept Out of Sight.

Their shrieks were heard for several moments, until most of them were swept out of sight under the waves. A seamen named Jones seized the daughter of the captain, aged 13 years. She was the darling of the crew. Jones held her across a plank until the boats which had instantly put off from the Boston came to their rescue. A schooner named Albion happened to be passing. Her crew heard the shrieks of the drowning women and hastened to give assistance. They rescued seven. Two of the survivors, battered and exhausted, were taken to the hospital at Falmouth. The pilot had left the Charlwood only an hour previously, wishing captain and crew a prosperous voyage.

Defrauded the Settlers.

VANBUREN, Ark., Oct. 27.—Colonel J. M. Weaver, who embezzled large sums of money received by him from settlers who had bought land from the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, has disappeared and there is no clew to his whereabouts. His shortage is supposed to be very heavy, but at this time no account of it can be had. Many of the farmers who had bought the land on the instalment plan have paid in full for the land and hold Weaver's receipts therefor. Weaver was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, a temperance lecturer and the editor of The Graphic. He left behind a wife and two sons.

A Child's Fatal Play.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 27.—Laura Constable, 9 years old, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon by an explosion of naphtha. The stuff had been put in a room to destroy moths, and the little girl gathered a handful of the powder and threw it in the stove. There was a terrific explosion, and the child was blown out doors with the rear wall of the room, and was found unconscious in an alleyway. She cannot recover. Everything on the floor where the explosion occurred was wrecked.

West Virginia Murders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 26. — Three murders are reported here. At Llewell, Fayette county while shooting at a mark Frank Dickson, of Huntingdon, shot John Averill through the breast. Dickson went for a doctor and has not been seen since. Averill is dead. Campbell creek, this county, Hewitt Flowers and Henry Fridley quarreled about a chicken stealing case and Fridley was killed. Normany Mayo, was shot and fatally wounded by Colonel Goff, in the western part of this country.

Chicago Boodlers Indicted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The grand jury yesterday returned several indictments in the criminal court against parties concerned in the poorhouse and insane asylum boodle scandal. John W. Celia, the bookkeeper of the county asylum, was arrested and released under a $3,000 bond. The names of the others will not be given until the arrests have been made.

Spurgeon on His Travels.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, pastor of the Tabernacle, who has been seriously ill for several months, has so far recovered his health as to be able to start for Mentone. He crossed the channel from Dover to Calaais, and stood the passage, which was a rough one, very well.

Berlin's Alleged "Ripper" Caught.

BERLIN, Oct. 27. — A man named Schulze, a clerk out of employment, has been arrested here on suspicion of being the murderer of Hedwig Nitsche, the woman who was found murdered and mutilated in the London "Jack the Ripper" manner in Holzmarket Casse.

Two Killed by an Engine.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 27.—As Fred Hunven and William Kilpatrick were crossing the Panhandle railroad track near Frazeysburg they were struck and almost instantly killed by a locomotive. The men in charge of the train were arrested for negligence.

To Succeed Count Arco-Valley.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Cologne Gazette reports that Dr. Van Holleben, German minister to Japan, has been appointed German minister to the United States, to succeed the late Count Arco-Valley.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
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5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
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8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Winter term opens January 7, 1891; Spring term, April 8, 1891. Commencement week, June 28—July 2, 1891. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on Monday, the 9th day of November A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the charter of a corporation, to be called the Reformed and Lutheran Cemetery Association of Centre Hall, Penna., the character and object of which are for the maintenance of the Reformed and Lutheran Cemetery grounds at Centre Hall, add additional land if necessary, keep in proper condition all graves now on said grounds, and any that may be added, and provide burial lots and burial places for those desiring to bury their dead in said Cemetery.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.
26mar1y

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect July 19, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14, (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.50 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m.

7.45 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.20 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

2.03 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.25 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, Wilkesbarre, 7.05 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 28.

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Willkesbarre 11.17 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 2.03 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 3.00 p m, Philadelphia 5.25 p m, Washington 4.30 p m, Baltimore 5.32 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 10.25 p m.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M. STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 15	10 25	5 50 Montandon	9 20	1 50	4 55
2 25	10 35	6 20 Lewisburg	9 10	2 00	4 45
2 35		6 30 Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 40		6 35 Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 50		6 45 Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 05		7 00 Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 14		7 08 Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43 Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58		7 53 Coburn	7 32		3 18
4 06		8 01 Zerby	7 24		3 10
4 15		8 10 Rising Spring	7 16		3 02
4 29		8 18 Penn Cave	7 10		2 54
4 28		8 24 Centre Hall	7 03		2 47
4 34		8 32 Gregg	6 57		2 40
4 40		8 37 Linden Hall	6 5[illegible]		2 32
4 45		8 42 Oak Hall	6 4[illegible]		2 27
4 49		8 46 Lemont	6 41		2 23
4 58		8 51 Dale Summit	6 37		2 18
5 02		9 00 Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 08
5 05		9 04 Axemann	6 25		2 04
5 10		9 10 Bellefonte	6 20		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15 p m and 7.30 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 1.35 p m, 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 7 45 p m

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

CURRENT FASHIONS.

However much we may dislike to broach the subject, and deeply regret its necessity, nevertheless mourning costumes demand their full share of our attention. The rules which govern this department of fashion are very little understood by the greater part of the community, there being not so much change in these materials as there is in colors. For first mourning costumes Prestly's silk-warp Henrietta cloth is considered the most stylish, made up alone or trimmed with Courtauld's English crepe which exactly matches the dress goods in color. This material falls in soft and graceful folds and can be easily draped in almost any style. The prevailing fashions may be followed in making these dresses, care being taken always to avoid those that are in any way conspicuous A very desirable style is to have the skirt with plain front and sides and the back closely gathered in the centre; across the front and sides a band of crepe half a yard deep. The bodice cut with basques having pocket laps, collar and cuffs of crepe, or the basque and sleeves entirely of crepe.

For a second best dress a crepe cloth nun's serge or cheviot either with trimmings of crepe, silk braid or simple rows of stitching is suitable. Crepe veils reach the bottom of the dress in front with a deep hem, but extend only to the waist line in the back with a narrow hem. These veils are worn over the face only three months, even by widows, and are entirely laid aside after this period of time by young girls. Edgings of white for the neck and sleeves of dresses are admissible from the first. The outer wrap should be made of the same material as the dress, only heavier in weight, but if preferred a cloth jacket may be worn. Black *suede* gloves and onyx jewelry are worn, but people of the best taste discard jewelry entirely for the first six months.

Fashion dictates no set rules for second mourning, and we rejoice to see that the French modistes from whom most of our models are taken, have shown a great deal of good, common sense by adopting a much lighter style of dressing for this period. Crepe is superseded by soft, light chiffon arranged in folds, pleats and frills, and the heavy crepe veil by one of silk tissue with woven hem and a series of narrow stripes which resemble tucks. Usually the family putting on mourning decide the length of time second mourning shall be worn. The black dresses of camel's hair, serge, armure, cheviot etc., are combined with trimmings of black, gray and lavender silk, white dresses with black trimmings, black and gray crepons, silks and cashmere with jet and lace trimmings, and for extra occasions lace and grenadine over gray or lavender silk are all admissible. *Glace* kid gloves in pearl, gray or lavender with black stitching are worn and hats of crepe are replaced by those of black felt or straw with trimmings of ribbon, flowers, aigrettes and wings.

It is rumored that black costumes, not as mourning, will be largely worn this season. This is due no doubt to the fact that the celebrated Priestly's black dress goods include all the newest weaves in both silk and all wool warp, which never grows rusty and can therefore always be matched. Their water proof serges for stormy weather come in black, gray, brown and navy blue, and are especially adapted for business women and those who are obliged to go out in bad weather.

A handsome black dress shown by one of our leading houses, is made of Priestly's cashmere valley wool with sleeves and two deep frills, at the edge of the bodice, of rich black silk. A narrow jet trimming ornaments the seams and edges the bodice. Another black dress with a close fitting coat bodice has white sleeves covered with black lace. One of the prettiest costumes of wool is a beautiful shade of corn flower blue; the coat with revers, gauntlet cuffs and large buttons of black silk, and the waist coat of the same fabric. With this dress was worn black *suede* gloves and a black hat trimmed with feathers. By far the most fashionable tweed just now is the stripe or check; in pale grays and different shades of brown, they are very pretty, and usually are made with a jacket to match. Blue serges are still fashionable for morning wear.

Another pretty costume is a street dress of chestnut brown ladies' cloth cut in Princesse style with coat effects in the back. The skirt perfectly plain; the bodice crossed diagonally over a plastron of beige-colored lace enriched with gold thread and jet. The short, notched revers and cuffs are of loutre velvet and a narrow gimp of uncut jet and gold edges the right side from the lower point of the revers to the bottom of the skirt. The back of the straight collar is of cloth and the front of lace to match the plastron.

A French dinner dress from Raudnitz of Paris is of *Absinthe* silk decorated with festoons of fine variegated flowers; the skirt "en train" and across the front and sides a puff of plain silk of a slightly darker color festooned with jeweled passementerie. The bodice of olive velvet cut *decollete* both in front and back, is ornamented with jeweled passemeterie and finished at the top with bias folds of the silk edged with puffings of tulle. Short sleeves composed of folds of silk and tulle.

A London ball dress of plain *cigale* satin has across the foot and up to the left side large crimson velvet poppies with leaves. The skirt is plain with a small puff of darker green velvet at the lower edge, and is entirely draped with black tulle.

The pointed bodice, *decollete*, is laced in the back and trimmed with poppies and black tulle; a large bow of dark green velvet ribbon ornaments the top of the bodice in the back, the ends reaching almost to the bottom of the dress and concealing the lacing of the bodice. Half sleeves of silk and tulle.

The new shapes in felt hats are not exceedingly pretty; the flat styles which predominate are thrust up at the back or one side and fairly bristle with pointed wings, and small birds which form of garniture seems to be in the highest favor.

No. 1247. No. 1248.

In imported hats jet is the leading material, all Paris glitters with it, and it will without doubt form an important factor in home hats. A London hat had a square crown of rose velvet with scallopped brim of jet and black velvet; the trimmings consisting of a large bow of rose velvet with jet aigrettee and narrow strings of black velvet ribbon. A dress bonnet is composed of bands of jet with a cluster of citron and white ostrich tips. A cunning little toque of green velvet has a twisted band of mink tails and velvet, with mink heads as side garniture. Boas are all the rage again; they are much larger than those worn last season and are in all lengths. They are made of lace, flowers, feathers and every kind of fur. The cock feather boas are not stylish unless of the pointed black variety; they are made very large at the back of the neck and taper to slender points at the ends.

Jet appears on every thing and will be more worn than ever. It is seen not only on cloth dresses, capes, cloaks and hats, but also on the lace worn over colored silk for evening costumes. Some of the designs are most exquisite, for instance that of a large spray of wheat ears in fine jet and pearls, crescent designs in gold and jet, stars in jet and pearls, and half curves in gold and pink pearls. These designs come not only on black but also white lace. Trimmings for evening dresses are almost barbaric in splendor, consisting of pointed girdles, fringes and gimps of jet, gold, white and colored pearls. Among the laces the newest is *guipure de gene* which comes in all widths and both in white and cream. The latest style in veils are real veils of genuine, white lace draped over the hat to form a point in front; these come also in black which are more favored than the white.

Gloves for street wear are shown in all the fashionable colors with steel or silk embroidered gauntlets; these are drawn up over the dress sleeve. For carriage or evening wear the long wrists are cut in Vandyke points and edged with a deep frill of black or white lace according to the costume worn.

For neck wear are frills of white and colored chiffon with embroidered edges, or entire fronts of chiffon with collar and plastron of lace.

Handkerchiefs are dainty as spiders' webs and come in *mousseline de soie* with the most delicate colored borders. One in maize color had a notched edge in black with designs of *fleur de lis* in black just above; another was of pale mauve and black, and this design was again repeated in white and mauve. Others are of white *mousseline de soie* with delicate embroidered edges and corners all in white.

For information received thanks are due Messrs. B. Altman & Co., Nineteenth St., and Sixth Ave.

RUTH CUTLER.

No. 1249

No. 1250

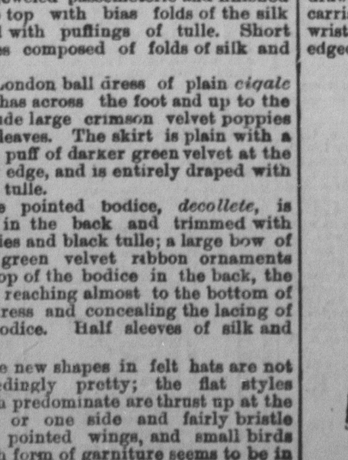
No. 1247. MOURNING COSTUMES.—Our first model is a dress of Priestly's silk wrap Henrietta, and trimmed with Courtauld crepe. The skirt is faced fourteen inches deep with the crepe on the front and sides, while the centre of the back is closely pleated. The coat bodice has a slashed basque, and opens with crepe revers and collar on a vest composed of a crepe corselet with a pleated Henrietta vest above. The sleeves are buttoned at the wrist.

No. 1251

No. 1248. The second model is a dress, for a young girl, of black camel's hair with a border of crepe at the foot of the skirt, the basque skirt and collar of the coat are also of crepe. The bodice buttons on the left side and is ornamented on the right side with a corresponding row of buttons. The short shoulder cape has a plastron and collar of crepe, and is fastened in front with hooks and eyes.

No. 1249. MORNING WRAP.—This wrap is made of Priestly's Henrietta cloaking with Courtauld crepe trimmings. The toque and long veil are made of the same crepe. Patterns of this wrap and also of the garments illustrated in No. 1247 and No. 1248, will be furnished on application.

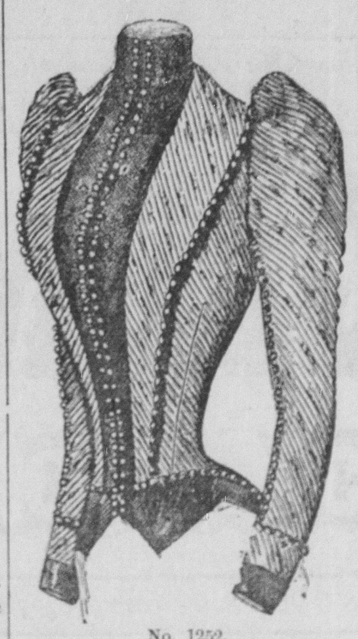
No. 1250. CAPOTE FOR HALF MOURNING.—This capote is made of corded black lace. A cluster of black ostrich tips combined with a knot of black ribbon is placed in front; a small knot black ribbon ornaments the back and from this proceed the black ribbon strings.



No. 1249. BACK VIEW.

No. 1251. HAT FOR HALF MOURNING.—Black lace, trimmed with steel lace, is used for this hat, the soft crown being of black lace while the centre band is of the steel lace. The front edge of the hat is formed by a flounce of black lace, mounted by a narrow band of steel pearls with a knot of steel in the centre of the front. Strings of black faille ribbon.

JACKET BODICE.—No. 1252, is a jacket boidce in imitation crepe cloth, another of the "Priestly" brand of goods. The vest is of deep black woollen, with two rows of buttons down the centre. Jet ball beads edge the lapels which form a rounding collar in the back, the edge of the jacket, the inner arm seams and the wrists. High collar and plain cuffs of the same material as the vest.



No. 1252.

No. 1253. DRESS FOR A CHILD EIGHT YEARS OLD. — Round skirt of rose colored crepon ornamented with a series of graduated tucks. Bodice with front of a single piece and back closed in the centre; both back and front are gathered at the waist line and a deep flounce of lace simulating a basque open in front, completes the lower edge of the bodice. The top of the bodice, both back and front, is gathered and trimmed with lace to simulate a square yoke; high collar covered with lace and plain sleeves.

No. 1253

THESE MONOGRAMS, for marking house and table linen, consist of letters designed in the Japanese style with bamboo stalks, and decorated with birds each holding a spray of foliage and berries. To this device is attached an escutcheon inclosing a smaller letter standing for a christian name, the whole being reproduced in white or colored silks, or cottons, effectively set off with washing gold thread. These letters are adapted to every kind of decorative work and may be executed in various ways. Crewel work may be used for the birds and a padded satin stitch for the stems of the bamboo, leaves and berries; or a twist stitch may outline the stalks, encircling it for the joints, the inside being filled with a fine knot stitch. From time to time we will give the remaining letters of this alphabet.

FANCY WORK.

Among the many useful and necessary articles of household furnishing, the screen plays a most important part. It is not necessary to dilate on this point for but few persons have not, at some time, felt the need of one of these most useful articles, especially if in the economy of living, one room must serve for many purposes.

Small, single or three-fold, screens are considered the most fashionable, but they cannot claim the charm of novelty. Of the Japanese, the prettiest ones for drawing room use have white or colored satin panels lightly embroidered with colored silks, the mount of Japanese black and gold brocade, and the frame a simple band of black wood. These articles are quite expensive and when we consider that even in a small house several are needed, we are not surprised to see these miserable card-board substitutes with colored flowers or landscapes.

If one has the time she can easily make, or have made to order, some very attractive screens which would be less costly, of better material and more artistic; they would also be more durable.

Frames made of a thin band of plain wood, with hinges, ready fixed are easily obtained; these should be enameled or stained and then mounted with panels of embroidered linen, soft silk or satin. If desired less expensive material could be employed; the use to which the screen is to be put always determining the choice of the material. Spiders' webs are seen on the new screens and are not difficult to make, in the following manner:

Fix a plain panel of satin in one of the folds of the screen. Draw from top to bottom a length of gold and coral tinselled cord; repeat from side to side and from corner to corner. Weave the web of the same fine tinselled cord in and out of those lengths of cord that have been drawn across the panel. Each thread of the web should be at least an inch from the preceding one, otherwise it will look heavy. This with an imitation spider or an insect or two, which can be bought, finishes one panel.

The other panel should be of satin but without a web. On this panel drooping sprays of a vine may be embroidered falling half way down it. Over the side farthest from the "web" panel there should be a drapery of gold, India silk, and insects to creep over the satin below the embroidered spray.

A few leaves embroidered on the web panel and a dew drop or two on the web add to the effect.

A single screen decorated somewhat after the same style is very easy to make. For this, cut out a square framework in strong card-board and bind it over closely with rope; tie the rope into knots at the upper corners and make an anchor for the top ornament of the frame, then gild or bronze the whole of it. The gold and bronze powders with the metallic colors are most suitable for this work.

The anchor is made by cutting out the shape in card-board, binding it over with twine and twisting cord loosely about it, then gilding it all over. For the panel take pale green satin and embroider some pretty but simple design or paint some pretty scene on it. Those who cannot paint or embroider can either buy a panel, or use some of the many delicate pictures now made for this purpose, pasting them neatly on the satin back ground. In this case a line of gold should be painted over the edge to form a border.

A pretty drawing room screen may be made in the shape of an ordinary folding fan. Have seven strips of thin wood cut to represent the fan sticks; have them the same width all the way up as it makes the screen look lighter. These sticks when mounted require a stand to slip into; this is made from a round ball rather larger than a billiard ball and is set on three feet which are simply pieces of wood rounded and smooth, a little thicker than a pencil, and each five inches in length. Three holes are made near together on one side of the ball and the feet are fixed into these, slanting outwards, so that the stand is firm. Across the top of the ball five small holes are made in a straight line, and into these the sticks are slipped when the fan leaf is finished. The leaf is not folded but is only a piece of stiff muslin cut to shape. Shaded gold chrysanthemum petals, either of silk or muslin are bought and sewed on in rows. Commence at the top and sew them on as lightly as possible, letting them curl forward. Fasten the leaf when it is entirely covered with petals, on to the sticks and line the back with sateen. About three inches of the stick should be left visible, and these with the stand should be enameled white.

Dainty fingers could make the petals out of the crepe tissue paper which is a charming substitute for silk and muslin artificial flowers, at about one fourth the cost of the latter. The book of directions sold with the paper enables every one to make the flowers with ease provided they have the time to give to it.

ERA.

TABLE SCREEN.—The foundation for this is either gilt ebony or enamelled wood; the side supports, ornamented with mixed chenille cord and tassels, are vertically grooved to raise or lower the inside panel in order to subdue the light of the lamp. The screen is made of card-board covered with pink silk and ornamented with an embroidered scroll design. The brass ring at the top is covered with button hole stitching in rope silk. The stationary panel is in pink moire silk also embroidered in gold or variegated silks. This same design can be adapted for a paper rack.

CROCHET SQUARE FOR ANTIMACASSARS AND COUNTERPANES.—Commence in the center of one of the rosettes at the corners of the squares, make a chain of 16 stitches, join in a ring, chain 2 to take the place of a double, * chain 7, slip stitch into the 3d, chain 7, repeat from * twice more, one-half double into 2d of last 7 chain, d. c. into each of the 2 next stitches (see cut, chain 4, slip stitch into top of last double, d. c. into each of the 3 next stitches, chain

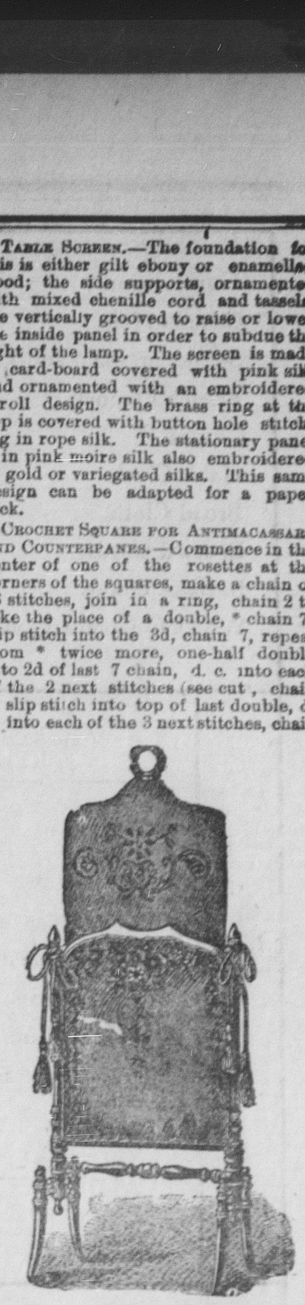
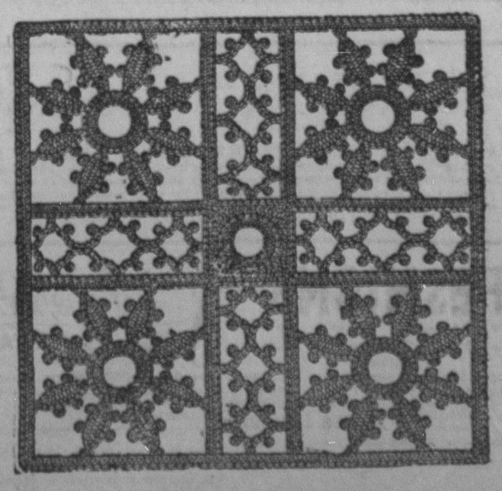


TABLE SCREEN.

4, slip stitch into top of last double, d. c. into each of the 2 next stitches, one-half double into the next, slip stitch into top of 1st 2, chain 2, d. c. in each of the 2 next stitches of center chain, repeat from * 7 times more, slip stitching into top of last double worked into centre instead of into top of 2d chain, after each picot point off rosette.

2d Round: S. c. into picot at the end of one point of rosette, chain 15, s. c. in next point, chain 9, s. c. in next point, repeat from beginning of the round 3 times more, slip stitch to 1st chain, break the thread, work 4 rosettes for the corners as described; for the centre make a chain of 12 stitches, d. c. in each stitch twice, for the insertion between the corners work down the chain at one side of one of the corners with a s. c. into each stitch, commencing at the 8th of the 15 chain, work a t. c. into a stitch of centre circle, t. c. and one double into next stitch, 1 d. c. into each of next 2 suitches, 1 d. c. and 1 t. c. into next stitch, 2 t. c. in next stitch; take another corner, work 1 s. c. in each stitch at one side of the chain (see cut), 12 chain, 1 s. c. in 9th stitch, 5 chains, miss 4 stitches at side of corner first worked, * slip stitch into each of 3 1st stitches of the 4 chain, chain 5 s. c. in 2d, chain 9 s. c. in 6th, chain 4, miss 7 stitches at side of corner, repeat from * once more, chain 5 s. c. in 2d, chain 2 s. c. into side of small centre square, chain 7 s. c. in 3d, chain 4, miss 5 stitches on the side of the other corner, * slip stitch into each of the 3 stitches, chain 5, s. c. in 2d, chain 2, slip stitch into each of the 3 centre stitches of the chain worked between the picots, chain 7, s. c. in 3d, chain 4, miss 7 stitches, s. c. in next, repeat from last * once more, slip stitch into each of 3 stitches, chain 5 s. c. in 2d, chain 3, s. c. in the 7th of the 12 chain, chain 3, slip stitch to the 1st s. c., bread off the thread, work the other 3 pieces of insertion between the corners as described. For the outer edge of square s. c. into each stitch at side of square, and 5 into each corner.



CROCHET SQUARE.

THE women of Detroit, in convention assembled, have unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That it is the sense of this meeting that the United States has adopted a very pernicious policy in giving the ballot to foreign-born men soon after their arrival in this country; that this policy is, in fact, surrendering the politics of our nation into the hands of an ignorant, un-American population; that this policy is a menace to the rights of American women and to the hope the nation has had of bringing to bear in its politics the intelligence and virtue of American womanhood."

THERE are over 16,000 women enrolled on the books of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work.

LOVE'S TENSES.

My dearest one, before I met thee,
And ere I knew thy form was real,
Still in my heart as Queen I set thee,
And worshipped thee as my ideal.
So sweet the fancy thus created,
That hope was quickened by suspense;
And while for thee I lonely waited,
I loved thee—in the future tense.

But now, when from the vague confusion
Of hopes and dreams together blent,
Thou standest forth, no pale illusion,
My heart is wrapt in sweet content.
I love thee now in truer fashion,
With something more of common-sense
Combined with the romance of passion,
I love thee—in the present tense.

Why have thine eyes a glance reproving
Upon my face, half questioning, cast,
As if to ask: Shall all this loving
Become a fancy of the past?
Nay, shame on thee for that reflection—
Not thus can pass love's influence—
But, when it reaches to perfection,
I'll love thee—in the perfect tense!

THE STORY OF YIN LING.

There once lived in the city of Canton, China, a poor family named Tszun. The father had once owned many large and prosperous rice fields throughout the province of Quang Tung, but his grief at the death of his wife had been so great as to cause him to neglect all his business for his opium pipe, and little by little all his possessions had been lost.

Now he was compelled to work almost as a slave in one of the big fields which had formerly belonged to him in order to support his two children, Yin Ling, a pretty dark eyed girl of thirteen years, and his son, Ko Jou, five years of age.

But the terrible appetite for the opium often caused Tszun to neglect his two little ones, and then gentle Yin Ling would weave a bamboo mat and sell it to one of the neighbors that her darling little brother might not go hungry.

Yin Ling even cut a hole in the wall between the two little rooms of their home so one lamp would give light to both rooms, that her slender purse need not be overtaxed.

Finally the little family became so poverty-stricken that there were many, many nights when the two little children sought their little bamboo mats and cried themselves to sleep for the want of their supper of rice and tea; and worse than all the opium had caused a terrible change to come over Tszun, for he was no longer even kind to his babies. One day he came to Yin Ling and told her that he was going to take her away and sell her. He said he would have to do it to save himself and little Ko Jou from starvation.

Poor Yin Ling cried long and bitterly all that night, but she knew that her father's will must be done. The last evening was a sad one for the little family. Early in the evening Yin Ling kissed Ko Jou while he was still asleep and went away with her father to the great city.

All day until nightfall they wandered about the streets. Tszun at length found a Tidoo General who paid 400 taels into his grasping hand.

The general was the commander of the troops of all Southern China, and, being a distant relative to the Emperor, Hein Fung, had influence with the Imperial family at Pekin. He was immediately fascinated with Yin Ling's pretty face and modest actions and took her home to his wife as her special maid. The General's wife was greatly pleased with her gift and at once ordered a set of pretty robes and gowns for her new maid servant. She then put her in charge of the private boudoir, in which she received all the distinguished ladies who called upon her.

The sudden change from a life of pinching poverty to one of luxury and comfort brought out the gentle nature and true disposition of Yin Ling as rapidly as a sun-scorched lily renews life under the cooling drops of a Spring shower.

Her hands became white and soft and her amiability, as well as her radiant face, soon became so noticeable that the ladies of the household became attracted to her and showered many gifts upon her.

The old General was especially delighted with her and when a year had passed he and his wife decided not to have Yin Ling as a slave but as a daughter.

Yin Ling was summoned.

"Yin Ling," said the General, "from this day you are no longer to be a slave in my household."

The bright smile faded from the maiden's face and the tears gathered quickly in her eyes. Trembling she turned to go.

"Stay, Yin Ling," cried the General, "You must remain, not as my slave, but as my daughter."

Yin Ling's face brightened and, smiling through her tears, she ran to the General and fell sobbing on his breast. He kissed her tenderly.

"You have made me so happy," said she, "that I would gladly die for you."

The delighted General bought a complete new outfit of gorgeous silk robes for Yin Ling and a special tutor was provided to teach her her how to read and write, accomplishments enjoyed only by daughters of high officials.

Being naturally intelligent Yin Ling progressed rapidly in her studies and in the mean time her newly adopted mother and other ladies of the household had not neglected her other accomplishments, such as the embroidery of the fine golden silk and the playing of the little two-stringed banjo.

At the age of sixteen years Yin Ling was known as one of the most beautiful women in the province of Quang Tung.

About this time the venerable old Tidoo General, on account of his age and the great service he had been to the Empire, was recalled to Pekin for promotion and honors as one of the heroes of the great Tai Ping rebellion.

It was always customary for such distinguished officials when they were to receive new honors to take to the Emperor some rare gift as a token of their respect and loyalty.

The General wanted to present to the Emperor something especially fine, but he could not decide what it would be.

One day a happy thought flashed across his mind. And his face, which had been for some time clouded by deep thinking, lit into a bright smile. He called his wife and told her he thought he would present Yin Ling to the Emperor as his token.

"It is well," said she; "what could be more honorable for our little daughter than a home in the Imperial palace?"

When Yin Ling was told what was required of her she smiled; but there was a tinge of sadness in her face.

The thought of becoming a member of the Imperial family was a distinction of which she had never dared to dream.

"If it is your desire, father," said she, "I will go. My life and welfare are in your hands."

This answer pleased the General greatly and he kissed his daughter affectionately.

Preparations were immediately made for the journey to Pekin, and early the next morning Yin Ling entered her sedan chair and was carried rapidly away.

After a journey of nearly three months over big mountains and across many rivers the Tidoo and his party arrived at the Imperial palace. They were at once admitted, and after the General had received his new honors, he stepped forward and presented the beautiful Yin Ling to the astonished Emperor.

Hein Fung was almost bewildered by the wonderful grace and beauty of the blushing maiden before him.

had seventy-three wives and many, new addition to his household, notwithstanding the fact that he already

The Emperor was charmed with the many children. But, strange to say, among all the children there was not one boy.

Yin Ling was given an elegantly decorated suite of apartments, and named by the Emperor "Que Fay" or "Exalted Auxiliary."

Two years later a son was born, and the event was heralded throughout the Empire, as it was the first male child in the entire household. His wife was immediately raised to the title of "Wong Tai Ho" or August Empress.

A few years after this she gave birth to a second prince, and the entire kingdom rejoiced.

In the years 1865 the Emperor Hein Fung died, and his son, Tung Chee, who was but five years of age, ascended the throne in the arms of his mother, Yin Ling, who became at once Empress Regent.

Thus she continued, conducting the affairs of the great Empire for twelve years, when Tung Chee died.

Then her second son mounted the throne with his mother, who again assumed the title of "Empress Regent," as the King was but fourteen years of age.

Yin Ling decided to find some trace of her family, and sent to the province of Quong Tung special envoys to look up her relatives.

The officer in charge of the envoy found that the father had died five years after he had sold his daughter, and the boy was now grown up and living somewhere in the province.

It took the mandarins many weary months before they could get on a trail of Ko Jou. He was at length found working as a farm hand in a small village.

Although a stalwart, fine-looking fellow, he was deplorably ignorant. When he saw two handsomely dressed men with long, black satin robes, heavily jewelled, with strange shaped hats surmounted by big red coral buttons, and great, gorgeous peacock feathers dangling at their sides, coming toward him, he was terribly frightened and turned and ran at the top of his speed. In a few minutes a dozen flat-footed soldiers had surrounded him and he begged piteously to be let go.

"What do you arrest me for?" he asked. "I have done nothing wicked for years."

Then one of the mandarins stepped forward, knelt low to the ground, and all the soldiers and guards did the same. The mandarin finally arose and told Ko Jou of his good fortune, and at once prepared him for a suitable appearance that would become the uncle of an Emperor.

The meeting between the Empress and her only remaining relative was an affecting and a joyful one, and Yin Ling ordered the entire city to celebrate for two days.

Yin Ling at once ordered an anual salary of 500,000 taels ($750,000) to be paid to Ko Jou, who received the title of "Imperial Grand Uncle." He was also placed in the hands of experienced tutors, and to-day is one of the leading men in the Empire.

Nor was the good old Tidoo General and his family forgotten. They were given apartments in the Imperial palace, where they are living to-day.

Yin Ling is now forty-five years of age and retains much of her youthful beauty.

And this is the story of the little slave girl who has ruled China for the last thirty years, and let us hope will continue to rule for thirty years to come.

A new double white pink raised by a Vermont florist has been named the "Mrs. Harrison."

"Blessed are the merciful." Don't forget that when you have a mortgage on the home of a poor widow.

Life is real, life is earnest, but with the thermometer at ninety-eight degress in the shade it is a great deal easier to sit still than it is to go out in the sun and say so.

Sorrow is not an accident occurring now and then. It if the woof which is woven into the warp of life, and he who has not discerned the divine sacredness of sorrow, and the profound meaning which is concealed in pain, has yet to learn what life is. The cross, manifested as the necessity of the highest life, alone interprets it.

A new Swedish glass is claimed to have important advantage for microscope and other fine lenses, giving greatly increased power. The chief improvements over other fine glass constists in the addition of phosphate and chlorine, which impart absolute transparency, great hardness and suspectibility of the finest, polish.

PLEASURE, AND HOW NOT TO SECURE IT.

There is nothing in this world more eagerly sought after than pleasure, and there is nothing that more persistently eludes pursuit. Pleasure is a veritable will-o'-the-wisp, and leads her followers a mad dance indeed, over green commons and low-lying meadows, through swamps and bogs, and all manner of miry places, till the most eager foot is weary, till the boldest heart grows sick and faint. And still, the faster we press after her, the faster does her alluring light dance before our eyes; the nearer we seem to laying detaining hands upon her, the further she slips from our grasp. For pleasure is not to be caught: no hunter, however skilful can succeed in snaring her; no man, however masterful, can compel her to come to his call. Like fame:

She comes unlook'd for, if she comes at all.

Pleasure has broken many a heart ere now, and crushed many a spirit; the pursuit of it—surely as trivial and ignoble a task as was ever undertaken by reasonable human soul—has ruined many a life which might otherwise have been turned to good account; has transformed many a pleasant place, where the sweet flowers of love and happiness once flourished, into a howling wilderness full of the dreariness of desolation:

A man of pleasure is a man of pains.

How true this is; and how infinitely small and pitiful are the pains of such a man as he is here described, wearing away his life with petty annoyance, with fretting worry, robbing him of all satisfaction in simple things, and making his very existence sorrow and grief to him. The will-o'-the-wisp has indeed led him far astray from the safe and honorable highways of the world, far from calm content and the peace of mind which is man's most enviable possession. Such a man has made the pursuit of pleasure the business of his life, and for him there can be neither rest nor recreation; for business—properly so called—usually has its times and seasons, but pleasure is of all time and for every season; business sometimes grants its votaries a well-earned holiday, but pleasure never.

And even without taking so extreme a case as this, we most of us have had ample experience of the uncertain nature of pleasure, and the disappointment that usually attends any attempt to secure it. We have set apart some particular day, for instance, and have said to ourselves: "This shall be a day of pleasure. We will do nothing but amuse ourselves from morning to night." Yes, and we have consistently tried to do so, too; we have devoted our day to pleasure, and yet pleasure somehow has failed to please us; we have wooed her too consciously, it may be, and with too evident effort; and she has slipped coyly away, and is far out of reach, long before the sun has begun to descend the western sky. Weary and disheartened we have been ready to say with that discriminating person in "Adam Bede":

"I'd sooner ha' brewin' day and washin' day together than one o' these pleasurin' days. There's no work so tirin' as danglin' about an' starin', and not rightly knowin' what you're goin' to do next, and keepin' your face i' smilin' order like a grocer o' market day, for fear people shouldna' think you civil enough. An' you've nothing to show for't when it's done, if it isn't a yallow face wi' catin' things as disagree."

This, indeed, is making a "toil of a pleasure," and we can hardly wonder that few people find much real satisfaction in so unnatural a mode of enjoying themselves. And yet how true to life is the "pleasurin' day" here described! The colors are somewhat crude, it may be, but the sketch is well drawn, and wonderfully graphic; and there are touches in it which we must all recognize. Which of us, for instance, does not know the weary, bored feeling that comes over the most long-suffering spirit after some time spent in "danglin' about an' starin', an' not rightly knowin' what you're goin' to do next," to say nothing of the added strain of "keepin' your face i' smilin' order for fear people shouldna' think you civil enough?" High and low, rich and poor, we have all known this painful sensation; we have all practised the ghastly grin, "like a grocer o' market day," that is the great debt of politeness we owe to society. It is our duty to "wear a smiling face," as Mrs. Browning expresses it; but as to finding any pleasure in doing so—that man or woman must be more than human who has attained to such lofty heights of self-abnegation as these. Not thus is pleasure to be secured—not thus; no, nor yet by any settled plan, however cleverly devised; by any labored effort, however well meant. Our keenest pleasures are those that are least premeditated; our brightest hours those that take us by surprise.

NURSE YOUR OWN BABIES.

BY FRANCIS M. HARRINGTON, M.D.

My experience as a physician has shown me that many babies die because the mothers have no general idea of the organization, development, and nourishment of their children.

While I cannot give in one short talk all that should be said on this subject, yet I shall try to give a few hints on matters pertaining to the welfare of infants, which are commonly misunderstood, or neglected.

And first, let me impress on every mother that her baby's stomach is small, and does not require much food in the early months of its life. Babies under one year should never be fed with anything but milk, or, where it is necessary, an artificial substitute for milk.

No mother should willingly delegate to another the nursing of her own offspring. If the mother is healthy, no food agrees with a child like its mother's. If circumstances are such that a wet nurse is necessary, secure one that is healthy and keep her on plain diet. Do not take a nurse who has been used to coarse food, and feed her on dainties, if you have the best interests of your child at heart.

Many women will not nurse their children because the time which must necessarily be taken deprives them of the pleasures of society. Mothers who neglect to perform their sacred duty cannot be considered guiltless of the serious consequences that may follow, such as weakness, disease, and even death.

There can be no question as to the superiority of mother's milk over all forms of artificial feeding, both as regards the chances of life and the health of the infant. Statistical tables show that the best-developed children are those fed on breast milk.

When, however, the mother cannot, for good cause, nurse her child, a wet nurse may be substituted, or artificial feeding may be practised.

Regarding the use of cow's milk, there are a few general rules all mothers should know. These are:—

1. That cow's milk is acid.
2. That mother's milk is alkaline.
3. That the acidity of cow's milk must be corrected.
4. That cow's milk must be sterilized by boiling.

The above rules learned by every mother and carried into practice, will save the life of many a little sufferer.

It is not uncommon to find mothers giving cow's milk pure and undiluted to their children, and wondering why they do not retain it on the stomach. If they understand that an acid milk will curdle in the child's stomach, and that a little lime water added to the milk would correct this condition, the problem would be solved.

By sterilizing milk, you kill all possible germs which may enter the body and cause serious troubles. In the summer months, and especially among the poor, infants that are fed artificially die in great numbers from cholera infantum.

This also should be done—the nursing bottle should not only be thoroughly washed, but the rubber-tube attachment should be washed and boiled.

It is wiser never to use a bottle with a long tube, as there is always danger of particles of milk being left in the tube, which may act as a focus for the development of disease germs. The best bottle is one that has a nipple drawn over the nozzle, as these are easily sterilized.

Below we give the secrets of artificial feeding. The first consideration should be to secure a milk for the infant that resembles its mother's as nearly as possible. This can be done by correcting the acidity of cow's milk with lime water, reducing the bulk of the milk by diluting with water; then adding some sugar of milk, which you can obtain at any chemist's, and boil for at least fifteen minutes. This having been done, set it aside to cool.

The following recipe will answer most cases, and resembles very much mother's milk:

Pure cow's milk, four ounces, or eight table-spoonsful.
Lime water, two teaspoonsful.
Common water, four ounces, or eight tablespoonsful.
Sugar of milk, half a teaspoonful.
Mix and boil as above stated.

Regarding the weaning of babies, it is a good rule not to wean while the baby is teething. Teething comes on about the seventh month, and a child should be fully weaned when it is a year old. The mother must use her judgment, and remember it is best never to wean abruptly, but by degrees, gradually substituting one article of food for the other.

A child should be washed in warm water twice a day, well dried, and dusted over with powdered starch.

An infant's clothes should never be washed in soda.

The child's ordinary flannel bandage should not be left off until the third month, when it may be disposed of gradually, by substituting smaller ones.—*Exchange.*

NICE HANDS.

The best adornment for the hands at any time is the dainty elegance of well-kept finger-nails, but this is an elegance not easily attained; especially where one is engaged in manual labor. It is possible, however, to preserve the beauty of finger nails, also that of the hands, by the observance of certain precautions, the avoidance of strong soaps, and too hot water, and the application of proper remedies for dryness and tenderness of the skin. At this season, especially, the hands of many persons are peculiarly liable to chap and become troublesome. To remedy this condition and to strengthen, nothing is so excellent as pure glycerine diluted with two or three times its weight of water, to be rubbed into the skin before retiring. A pair of loose, soft, old kid gloves should then be drawn on and worn during the night. Before rubbing on the glycerine the hands should be washed and the nails cleansed. Where the chapped surface has been neglected and become sore, the parts should be kept constantly wetted with the diluted glycerine, or spread for a day or so with spermaceti ointment before beginning treatment with glycerine. And here a word may be said about glycerine; complaint is frequently heard that glycerine disagrees with the skin; this sometimes happens from applying it without dilution with water to a badly chapped surface. By diluting pure glycerine with five or six times its bulk of water we gain a lotion which imparts delicacy, suppleness, and an agreeable sensation to the skin. More than this, its regular use permanently softens and strengthens and preserves the skin from the effects of heat, cold, and drying winds.

Little troubles kill little men.

People live for what they hope for.

From recent observations made in California, it is believed that there is snow on the moon.

The person who seeks popular favor at the expense of his manhood and the ridicule of another, forfeits all claim to common respect.

Unless we truly desire to help our neighbor, let no words of reproof or even admonition escape our lips, for we may be quite sure they will do only harm and not good.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

A thief will lie.

Despair increaseth debt.

The wrong comes to light.

The fool knows he knows all.

Stolen money goes for bad ends.

We were all born rich in opportunity.

The wise man knows he knows nothing.

Eternity lies between to-day and to-morrow.

Trust your fellow-beings and let them help you.

The left hand often rips what the right hand sews.

There is always a charm for the young in novelty.

The hardest-headed man was born with a soft spot.

Waste not the portion of goods that falleth to you.

If you will lift me you must be on higher ground.

Fashion is supreme, and who shall gainsay its power.

People who think low are sure to live low.

A lie can be told without saying a word.

Sometimes a good well has a very poor pump.

Self-conceit is harder to cure than cancer.

There is nothing meaner anywhere than a lie.

It takes fire to bring out the fragrance of the incense.

How easy it is to feel big in the presence of a dwarf.

It is the cowardly dog who is always showing his teeth.

It is human nature to hate people who show us that we are little.

All the philosophy in the world has never made anybody better.

To find pleasure in wicked thoughts is as wicked as to commit wicked deeds.

The man who has learned to love people he doesn't like is on the right road.

Three things to pray for—faith, peace and purity of heart.

Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends.

He who is everybody's friend has no time to be anybody's.

Making mistakes is entering into knowledge by the side door.

Whoso has stolen a dollar will soon find need to steal a hundred.

When we say that a man is sound we mean that he agrees with us.

If you have a good business idea jump into the fray and strike boldly.

The value of an advertisement is estimated by its power of attracting attention.

It is as rare to find a true friend as it is a diamond that has no flaw and isn't off color.

There is no true friendship among loafers and scalawags; there is only intimacy.

Of all the vertebrate animals man seems to set the least store by his spinal column.

Don't try to make a friend out of a weak man; it is like trying to carry water in a sieve.

Theology is what people think about God. Religion is what they feel in their own souls.

The wheel of fortune is always on the move, and we often lose to morrow what we win to-day.

Don't be too proud to ask and accept the humblest work till you can find the task you want.

There is only one real failure in life possible, and that is not to be true to the best one know.

Half the things we groan over to-night will right themselves to-morrow night if we let them alone.

Frequently it happens in every-day life that those who have the most assurance know the least.

Be sure you are not fooling with a buzz saw and then don't worry about a few suspender buttons.

The diminutive chains of habits are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

A good man is a man who is good to us, and a bad man is a man who doesn't do what we want him to.

Patience is the ballast of the soul that will keep it from rolling and tumbling in the greatest storm.

One reason why happiness is so scarce in this world is because most people mistake pleasure for happiness.

It is not so much the amount of our income, as the manner of our living, that should constitute our riches.

The person who argues with a liar has as much sense as the man who drives in the mud to paint his wagon.

The wise prove, and the foolish confess, by their conduct, that a life of employment is the only life worth living.

It is the power of feeling that marks the artist; all else is but the mechancial side which is common to all the arts.

When money is cheap there are too many plethoric pocket-books among the rich and too many empty ones among the poor.

Read only the bravest and noblest books; books forged at the heart and fashioned by the intellect of God-like man.

The reputation of a man is like his shadow—gigantic when it precedes him, and pigmy in its proportions when it follows.

The errors of great men and the good deeds of reprobates should not be reckoned in our estimates of their respective characters.

SCIENTIFIC.

The average height of the clouds from the earth is about one mile.

Recent calculations upon the pace of the sun place it at about forty miles per second.

The Cunard Steamship Company is soon to build two steamers of 14,000 horse power, and with a maintained sea-speed of twenty-one knots.

The bacilli of tuberculosis has been found in the dust of railway cars used on the Continent in which consumptive patients had been carried.

The whole body of the vulture is a hundred times as large as the swallow, but its wings are only fifteen times larger than those of the latter.

A Parisian doctor has succeeded in conveying by electric currents to diseased internal organs of the human body the constituents of medicines suitable for cure.

The crackling sound of freshly ignited wood or coal is caused by the air or liquid contained in the pores expanding by heat and bursting the covering in which it is confined.

Iron has been rolled to the thinness of 1-1800 of an inch. The excessive tenuity will be understood when it is considered that the thinnest tissue paper measures 1-1200 of an inch.

M. Marey, by arranging his own apparatus, has succeeded in photographing the flight of insects, the exposure of the plate being necessarily not over 125,000th part of a second.

Professor Foote of Philadelphia recently read a paper in Washington giving a graphic description of the meteoric ore containing diamonds which was lately discovered in Arizona.

A Russian electrician is reported to have devised a process of photographing and engraving on metals by means of electricity, rendering the etching method unnecessary.

The most violent thunderstorms in the world occur in French Guiana. The thunder there in an ordinary storm is almost deafening, while peal follows peal in quick succession.

Why milk turns sour during a thunder storm has long been a disputed question. Professor Tolomei, an Italian chemist, says it is because the electricity coagulates the milk by oxidizing it and generates lactic acid.

Rev. A. W. Mann, the deaf mute preacher, says that there are 40,000 deaf mutes in the United States, and upwards of a million in the world. The ratio of deaf mutes to the rest of the population, according to his computation is one to every 1600.

Among the recent importations at San Francisco are large quantities of sulphur of remarkably pure grade from Japan. As soon as proper facilities for shipping it are obtained, Japan bids fair to rival Sicily in the sulphur trade.

In New South Wales, and in some other parts of Australia, "foul bread" is becoming the bane of the bee-keepers. An act of Parliament has been passed by the putting into force of which it is hoped that the disease may be stamped out.

Crows have done much damage to the crops in Marigy—Champigny, France. It is estimated that they eat from forty to fifty per cent. of the seeds sown, besides great quantities of young plants when just coming up. In winter they go for the corn stacks and do more damage than rabbits.

The use of the search light on naval vessels when on blockade duty is being severely criticised, as it has been shown that they serve to show the position of a vessel when she would otherwise be invisible, thus making an attack with torpedo boats possible.

Various devices for increasing the speed and economy of telegraphing have been brought out recently, and it seems not unlikely that a new era of cheap telegraphy is at hand, when companies can send 100 words for twenty-five cents and make a handsome profit.

The electric light, which has been utilized to grow flowers and fruits by night or on cloudy days, has recently been employed with good effect on board a West Indian steamer, to keep alive and flourishing some exotic vines and other plants which were being transported to the West Indies for acclimation.

A novel idea in the running of street cars is that recently suggested and tried near Richmond, Va. Eight heavy springs are used, which are connected to the axles by suitable gearing. A winding engine will be built at the ends of the lines, which is four miles long.

Some of the monstrous cranes used in the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia lift a big locomotive as easily as a mother does a baby. Each of them saves the labor of 150 men and does away with the necessity of having a complicated system of tracks for shifting the locomotives.

A late invention, the cushion car wheel, is described as being a thick rubber band placed between the tire and centre of the wheel, and which acts as a cushion, absorbing all vibrations. The rubber is so attached as to make any danger from a hot box or from corrosive action an improbability.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 29.

HALL'S BAZAAR

COLLAR FOUNDATIONS.

"Medici," Butterick Pattern, No. 4018.
"Henry II," " " No. 4019.
"Bolen," " " No. 4017.

The most popular, and to nearly all women, the most becoming garment is one with a large rolling collar.

These foundations are made of strong Buckram, pressed in shape, and with them anyone can make them without crease or wrinkles. Price, 25, 30, 40c. For sale at

THE RACKET.

No. 9, Crider's Exchange, BELLEFONTE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Chestnuts retail in the stores at five cents per pint.

——On Wednesday morning there was ice thick enough to bear a big cat or a small dog.

——Repairs were made to the water main in the diamond on Friday afternoon.

——H. W. Smith and John E. Huffman, two of Williamsport's young men, were in town Thursday, from Bellefonte.

——The reason we lead the shoe trade is because we best satisfy the people for a genuine bargain.—Mingle, Bellefonte

——Mrs. Flora Bairfoot departed on Friday morning, for a visit with relatives in Philadelphia. She will remain several weeks in the Quaker city.

——Do you need a good watch, Elgin or Waltham, at six dollars? We have them if you do. Guaranteed for one year.—Bushman, Jeweler.

——A leading physician warns his patients against eating potatoes which show the least particle of rot. If rot shows itself the potato is affected all over.

——Veterinary surgeon, John Riter, is receiving calls from all parts of the county. Last week he was summoned to near Howard, where his assistance was needed.

——When you want a shoe that will give you satisfaction both in price and quality, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He guarantees all goods sold and you get a genuine article.

——Ohio will buy your surplus apples, there is also a demand for this fruit in the northwest. Farmers who can gather up barrels for packing apples, need not let them rot.

——The trouble about next year's wheat crop has begun. The first tidings is that seeding winter wheat is retarded all over the West by dry weather, and that the acreage will probably be less in some sections, notably in Kansas, than that of this year's crop.

——The man who is always telling the newspapers to pitch into this, that or the other thing, and claims that it lacks nerve because it does not rip people up the back, is the same one who will jump on the paper with a libel suit if it should ever become necessary to show him up.

——If in need of Fall and Winter underwear, don't forget the fact that the Philad. Branch has received a full and elegant line. Call and examine quality and price and you will be convinced that better cannot be done elsewhere.

——From the Philipsburg *Journal* we learn that Dick McClintick, who has for several years held a clerkship in one of the large stores of the town, has resigned his position on account of ill health and accepted a position with a Chicago umbrella house to travel for them on the road. He will remove with his family to Chicago.

——When in Bellefonte, if in need of foot wear of any description, there is no necessity to pass Powers' shoe store, as they have the stock to select from and allow none to lead them in low prices, You can depend on a shoe or boot that they tell you is good, as they thereby understand the business and make no misrepresentations, either in advertising or selling goods.

——Sechler & Co, Bellefonte, expect the arrival of a car load, 6,000 gallons, of stone ware. All sizes of crocks will be in the assortment and all parties can be supplied with crocks for apple butter and butchering purposes, at the usual prices. Further announcement will be made.

——The Democratic meeting in the school house on Wednesday evening, gotten up on short notice, and was a full house. After a short and timely address by Mr. Hinely, Mr. Fortney spoke at length udon the issues of the day. He spoke 1½ hours, holding the audience spell bound, in picturing the wrongs done the tax payers by the state robbers and the hypocrisy of the men who pretend to boss the farmers. Rounds of applause greeted his remarks at short periods.

Destroyed by Fire.

The other evening. Thomas W. Weaver, and family of Moshannon, were sitting comfortably in their cozy home. In some way a lambrequin took fire either from a lamp or stove. It created a little excitement: The fire was soon extinguished. To make everything safe the family slept in that room all night. The next morning everything around the place seemed to be all right as no signs of fire could be seen. During the morning Mrs. Weaver was out in the garden doing some work, and about noon she went to the house to prepare for dinner. When she opened the room door she, to her geat horror, found the room full of smoke. She rushed through this room into another and grabbed a cradle, having in it a little boy baby only eight months old. She had barely time to make her escape until the house was nothing but a mass of flames. Everything was destroyed, even to their clothes what they had in the house. His house and furniture and clothes were fully insured.

Recent Deaths

Mr. John W. Wirts died at his home in Houserville, on the 19th day of October, at the advanced age of 81 years.

In Bellefonte, on Saturday, 24th, Mrs. Judith Stitzer, the mother of H. Y. Stitzer, died at the home of her son. Her age was 79 years and 11 months. She was the daughter of Henry Yearick, who in early days was a member of the State Senate. She was born in Mifflinburg, and was married to William Stitzer, who died in Bellefonte in 1873. Seven children were born to them, of whom four are living and three have passed into the great beyond. All the latter years of her life were spent at the home of her son, H. Y. Stitzer, Esq., where she had every attention and comfort.

Trial List.

Following is the list of cases to be tried the first week of court, commencing November 23.

Dr. S. F. Lytle vs. L. T. Munson, Adm'r.
M. E. Brown vs. Jared Harper.
J. E. Tibbens As. James David.
Wm. Keaske vs Beech Creek R. R. Co.
Henry Keen vs. Lizze Keen.
Mrs. M. E Pile vs. Harry P. Kelly.
Jame S. Duck vs. Huyette & Meyer.
J. H. Holt vs. George Fry.
Frank Reece vs. Thompson Reece.
Robert Confer vs. Mary E. Schwartz, et al.
Thompson Reece vs. Franklin Reece, W. Miles Walker vs Robt. Cook, Jr, Esther Delong vs. C. T. Alexander Adm'r.
Thos. Meyer vs. C. T. Alexander Adm'r.

An Editor in Trouble.

An editor of a newspaper in one of our neighboring townsis obliged to be absent from his town until matters are fixed up so he can return. He didn't rob a bank either, this is what happened: In writing up a visit to the house of a lady friend, he described her collection of plants. He wrote it this way: "Mrs. H. has the largest and nicest plants in town." In making up the forms the "l" dropped out of the word plants, and the mistake was not discovered until the papers were printed. The whole town is in an uproar and when the lady's husband read the item he armed himself with a revolver and started for the office, but the old printer saw him coming and jumped from a second-story window and escaped.

Necessity of Dissolution Notices.

A case which shows the necessity of publishing notices of dissolution of partnership, when such dissolution has been made, was brought into court a few days ago. Prior to August 9, 1883, Benjamin Milliken and Harry Bettinger were partners in the butchering business in Venango County. After that time Milliken purchased about $471,75 worth of cattle, failing to pay for which the farmers brough suit against the firm of Bettinger & Milliken and collected the whole amount from Bettinger.

Free Delivery in Farm Districts.

Postmaster General Wanamaker thinks that free delivery in farmer districts will pay for itself. Wherever it has been tried it has proved to be remunerative. If such a system should be adopted by Congress on the suggestion of Mr. Wanamaker, it would be one of the greatest boons to the villager and farmer that could be given them. To have their letters and papers delivered at their doors and thus avoiding a necessary visit to the post office, would be to these people a great benefit.

Snow Squalls.

Had a snow-squall Tuesday morning. There was rain the night before. Farmers had prospect for fair weather to husk corn, but Monday afternoon showed up cloudy, which brought rain in the evening, turning into a snow storm Tuesday morning.

Best Quality.

Fresh granulated corn meal, also fresh ground buckwheat flour, at the Centre Hall mill.

——Fresh ground Buckwheat flower. Fresh roasted granulated corn meal, at the Centre Hall mill.

——At Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte, rubber goods in three grades can be purchased, firsts, seconds and thirds. From this selection you can have your choice in prices.

Sudden Death of Mrs John Kustaborder.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the sudden death of Mrs. John Kustaborder, which sad event occurred at her residence at Mary Ann Forge, about one mile east of Bellwood, Blair county, Pa., on Wednesday night, 21st inst. She had been ailing for some time past with dropsy, but was never bedfast for any length of time, and had assisted in coring apples about two hours before her demise. But when the summons came she was ready to answer to the Master's call. She was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom survive her, one having preceded her to the spirit world while quite young.

Mrs. Kustaborder was a daughter of the late George Breon, and was born in Gregg townspip, this county, Nov. 28th, 1841, and was consequently about fifty years of age. The funeral took place the following Friday afternoon, interment being made in Logan Valley cemetery. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved husband and family.

A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant in our home,
Which never can be filled.
God in his wisdom has recalled
The boon His love has given,
And altho the body moulders here
The soul is safe in Heaven

Grover is Disappointed

An exchange truthfully remarks that Grover Cleveland, like some other folks, too, is a bit disappointed. He wanted a boy, but the old woman who went to the chip yard made a mistake and brought home a girl. He will get over his disappointment, however, and about the time he has to prance 'round in his bare feet on the cold oil cloth when the kid has a dose of colic, or Frances sends him across lots to Widow Smith's, in the middle of the night, for a bunch of catnip, he won't care a continental what its sex is. He will only be sorry he didn't remain a bachelor.

A Failure In Some Places.

Apples seem to be scarce in some parts. A Tyrone correspondent says: Our apple farmers are shipping their surplus crop to Ohio and the northwest, where they have found a ready market. New empty barrels for use are being brought to this station by the car load. Reuben Fox, of Sinking Valley, Monday took a bay wagon, double tiered, with four horses as propellors, to his home well laden with empties, which he will return well filled for shipment. Pittsburg merchants are apparently the buyers and are scouring the country in force. The price offered is not fabulous but is worth looking after on account of the abundant crop.

A Big Blaze.

About 12 o'clock Tuesday night fire was discovered in the Opera House, Driftwood, from which building it soon spread to the Commercial Hotel and an adjacent dwelling. All the buildings were totally destroyed. A drug store, grocery and butcher shop occupied the lower story of the opera house. The total loss is estimated at $25,000. The P. & E. fire brigade from Renovo went to the rescue but were unable to do more than keep the fierce flames from spreading.

Return to the Old Way.

Some time ago the Pennsylvania railroad company commenced equipping all new freight cars with the Janney coupler, such as is used on passenger cars. The innovation was hailed with delight by brakemen on account of the great safety in coupling, but the trial has proved that it requires double the power to pull a train, thus equipped, than it did with the old style link and pin, consequently, hereafter all freight cars will be built with deadwood and bullnoses as before.

Caring for the Poor.

The Williamsport physicians are arranging to take care of the poor sick people in that city. The city is to be districted, and those unable to employ medical aid will know what physician to send for by the district in which they reside. A day is also to be set aside at the Hospital for operating upon the unfortunate. A very commendable movement, indeed.

Don't Expect it

Don't expect new customers to come to your store unless you invite them. Don't expect to increase your trade without new customers. Don't expect new customers to know anything about you unless you tell them. Don't expet them to look in the directory for your name. The only way to get them is to use the advertising columns of newspapers.

The Food Was Poisonous.

Eighty, out of four hundred, delegates to the State Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance, held in Bradford last week were poisoned by taking food improperly cooked in a new copper kettle. It was at first reported that a score would die, but all, so far, have recovered.

Fine Display.

The largest and best line of trimmed and untrimmed hats ever opened in this county is on display at Snyder Sister's, at Bellefonte. All are invited to call and examine goods, style, work and prices and compare with others.

— A genuine men's all calf skin dress shoe for only $2.00. A first class dress shoe for ladies direct from one of the best manufactories in this country, which we can guarantee, only $2.00.—Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

Hallow'en

This approaching festival, holy eve, (the evening before All Saints day. November 1st.) which in parts of our country is made little more than a grand racket by mischieviously and even maliciously disposed people, can be made innocently interesting by resorting to indoor amusement for the young people, and we commend this idea to parents this year. A gentleman of our acquaintance succeeded last year by this means in diverting the minds of his children entirely from the mischievous practices of the occasion. He provided apples, nuts and other refreshments, posted himself in some of the amusing observance of the olden time, invited a few young folks of the neighborhood to join his children in the evening's sport, and found at the close he had destroyed all thought of street mischief in a dozen or more young heads. Try it.

Way back in time a big cake, containing a ring, a penny, a key, a thimble and a button used to be cut at Hallowe'en at nine o'clock when all the girls were not talking at once. The one who got the ring would be married before the next Hallowe'en the thimble meant an old maid's life; the button a sweetheart in sight; the penny money for the married state later on. The girls went to bed with the cake under the pillow for luck in dreams. Oat cakes, supposed to mean contentment, were presented as the visitors entered the house. Apples were pared, the paring taken off in one piece and cast over the left shoulder; if it lay on the floor in the shape of a circle it meant good luck. Two nuts were named for a male and female and put on the hot stove; if in bursting they went in different directions, the two must not marry, as it meant trouble if they quietly roasted side by side they could get married if the old folks didn't object.

The Potato Rot

The potato crop this year was quite large, but owing to the ever prevalent potato rot, the crop will fall far short of the average, and a scarcity of potatoes will be the result. The crop harvested is about one-tenth of the crop raised. John Confer, of Millheim, raised over six hundred bushels, but they were nearly all affected with the rot, and after sorting the good from the bad, had about 30 or 35 bushels left of the 600. The rest were unfit for use and had to be thrown away. According to this the potatoes will be rather high the coming winter, and they will be scarce, if the home production has to be depended on.

To Wave Higher Than Ever

The stars and stripes, it was decided on Friday, are to wave 1,120 feet above the ground higher than the flag has ever waved before. It is to be done during the world's fair, from an American tower at Paris. The builder is to be Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg. Over 25,000 people will be accommodated in the tower at one time, and two of the many elevators are to start from the ground and run more than 1,000 feet up without change or stop, directly to the lookout land. The width of the tower at the foundation level is 440 feet in each direction.

Caught Brain in a Pen.

John Wingard, last week was successful in catching a large bear in a pen, in the mountains above Tusseyville. John had built the pen early in the season with the expectation of enticing his bearship within its walls, and last week one morning, on making his visit of inspection, was surprised to find Bruin inside and the trap sprung. John then went for assistance and bruin was shot. When dressed he weighed over 250 pounds.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

Charles Cleary, convicted for the second time of murder in the first degree last April, for killing chief of police Philip Paul, at Renova, was sentenced to be hanged, on Friday afternoon, by Judge Mayer. His attorneys had applied for a new trial, but Judge Mayer overruled the motion. Gov. Pattison will fix the date for his execution.

Released on Bail.

Harry M. Cresswell, who was brought from Toledo, Ohio last week and lodged in jail at Clearfield charged with complicity in the Houtzdale bank steal, has been released on bail, the bond of $1,000 having been furnished by this father and uncle.

Rabbit Season.

The season for rabbits does not open before Nov. 1st, and they cannot be legally killed before that time. It matters little to our sbortsmen when they can be legally killed, as there will be almost as many killed after Nov. 1st, as before it. Rabbits are very scarce, scarcer than for years.

Encamped at Gettysburg.

Attached to last Friday morning's passenger train were three extra coaches and freight car with camp equipage, en route to Gettysburg with State College cadets, who are encamped on the famous battle field for a week. The cadets were over two hundred in number and filled the three coaches.

——Every well dressed gentleman get his clothing from the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. They can fit you out in anything you want, at a big bargain. You'll miss it greatly if you don't call to see his stock.

— Good Roasted Coffee, 20 cents a pound.—G. O. Behner.

A Wonder Works.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

No Hatching-Place For Corruption.

I desire now to give notice to all corporations, that if I am chosen to the office of auditor general, I will expect every one of them to make prompt settlement and payment of all their taxes.

But I assure corporations and everybody else that the office shall not be used as the hatching-place for bogus claims, devised for levying tribute upon them for personal and political use.—Robert E. Wright, candidate for Auditor General, in his speech at Williamsport.

Farmers' Opportunity.

If ever there was an opportunity for farmers to assist the right at the polls, and put out of power men who have robbed the state out of millions of taxes, next Tuesday is the time, by voting for Wright and Tilden.

Farmers, taxpayers, business men, do you desire the Quay gang to continue their stealing? Answer Yes or No on Tuesday next.

Death Resulted

Charles Winner, the unfortunate man who had his skull crushed by a pulley dropping on him at the Bellefonte nail works, on Tuesday of last week, was removed from Bellefonte to his home in Lock Haven, where death ended the unfortunate man's sufferings on the following Thursday afternoon.

Removed to Williamsport.

The horse thief who was detained in the Snyder county jail at Middleburg, on account of a badly crippled arm, the result of a load of shot received while resisting arrest, has been removed to the Williamsport jail, to await his trial for stealing two horses.

Bucktail Reunion.

The famous one hundred and forty ninth regiment, commonly known as the "Bucktails," held their ninth annual reunion in Huntingdon on Tuesday. New officers were elected and other important business transacted. The next annual meeting will be held at Curwensville.

Married.

A wedding took place at the residence of Mr. M. F. Roseman, near Tusseyville, on Sunday morning, Oct. 25th, the contracting parties being Miss Ida Love, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Love, and Mr. Wm. Mertz, of Tusseyville. Rev. W. E. Fischer performed the ceremony.

Still Another.

A soap swindler has gulled people in Bloomsburg and neighboring towns, selling a worthless compound for $2 and promising to send a law book to all purchasers, free of charge, which he never does. He may work around this way. Keep an eye open for him and make it interesting for him if he does.

Fine Display of Millinery Goods.

Mrs. C. M. Boob having returned from Philadelphia with an exceptionally fine line of millinery goods for the fall and winter season, she would respectfully invite an inspection of quality, style and compare prices.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to be all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. —Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters —Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Democratic Headquarters.

County chairman L. A. Schaeffer has opened Democratic County Committee rooms in Garman's block, next door to the entrance to the opera house. Call in and see him

— If in need of anything in the boot or shoe line don't forget that Mingle, Bellefonte, has the finest line in the state from which to select. He guarantees all goods and you have good returns for your money.

A Great Battle

Is constantly going on in the human system when you suffer with Consumption, Coughs or Colds; they strive to ruin health and drag victims to the grave. Take timely warning and use Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator is a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, and all Kidney Complaints. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

A Tremendous Sensation.

The burning of a Mississippi River Steamboat causes considerable excitement in New Orleans. Just think of the astonishment which Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator has caused by curing Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Indigestion and Constipation. Don't fail to try it, Trial bottles free.

When people suffer pain, they want to be cured, and quickly, too. Nothing equals Red Flag Oil for all pain. Price 25 cents. At J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	92
Rye	70
Corn	66
Oats new	30
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

Produce at Stores.

Butter	14
Eggs	14
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	25
Sides	6

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Margaret Riter, dec'd., late of Centre Hall borough having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN RITER,
oct26t Executor.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of John Coldren, late of Gregg township, deceased, on Saturday, November 14th 1891, at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate; the property of John Coldren dec'd. to wit:

TRACT NO. 1 A fine farm about one mile South of Spring Mills, in Georges Valley, near Georges Valley church, adjoining lands of Samuel Harter, James G. Evans, James McCool, Emanuel Zettle, Hiram Kane and others, containing 107 acres and 80 perches. Thereon erected a good two story frame house and good frame barn, good outbuildings water piped into the barnyard and a well at the house. Also an orchard of choice fruit. Convenient to churches, schools and stores.

TRACT NO. 2. Adjoining the above farm on the east and South, and also adjoining lands of James Evans and Samuel Harter, containing four acres and 150 perches.

TRACT NO. 3. Situate near Spring Mills, adjoining lands of Adam Grenoble, J. B. Fisher and others, containing five acres (nearly.)

Terms. One half cash and residue in one year with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN KLINE, Atty. WILLIAM H. COLDREN, Administrator.

ESTRAY.—A CHESTERWHITE SOW, about one year old, came to the premises of the undersigned, near Centre Hill, about three weeks ago. The owner is requested to pay charges and remove same.

2oct3t J. S. REISH.

LOST.—A WHITE AND RED SPOTTED heifer, rising three years, due to calf about his date. s rayed from Henry Zeigler's clearing, near Linden Hall, sometime between August 1st and this date. Heifer is very neat, with regular curved horns. Any one knowing of her whereabouts or maintaining her will please notify the owner.

S. W. SMITH.
3t Centre Hall.

Wm. Wolf & Son.

By the time this column catches your eye our new stock will be ready for your examination.

We must prefer that you look at it yourself, to any description we might here give you, but for fear of your tardiness we beg to suggest, that for your own satisfaction, it may be well to "come early."

Our fine dress goods department is up to the standard, You know what this means. As a rule we don't believe in advertising "bargains," such sales and purchases as are usually meant by that word, but this season we certainly have some unusual values in dress fabrics, wool-cloth, 52 inches wide at 40c. per yd. is certainly good value. See for yourself how much cotton is in it.

Beautiful 54 in. serge at 90c. Bedford cords in cotton at 15c and in wool up to $1.25. To mention here all the novelties would weary you but your eye will not tire looking at them.

Come to see us whether you mean to purchase or not. It will give us pleasure to show you through the stock.

Truly Yours,
WM. WOLF & SON.